

AUTHENTIC
VISITORS GUIDE

TO THE

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN
EXPOSITION
AND
CHICAGO

REVISED TO DATE

CHICAGO NEW YORK

THE UNION NEWS COMPANY

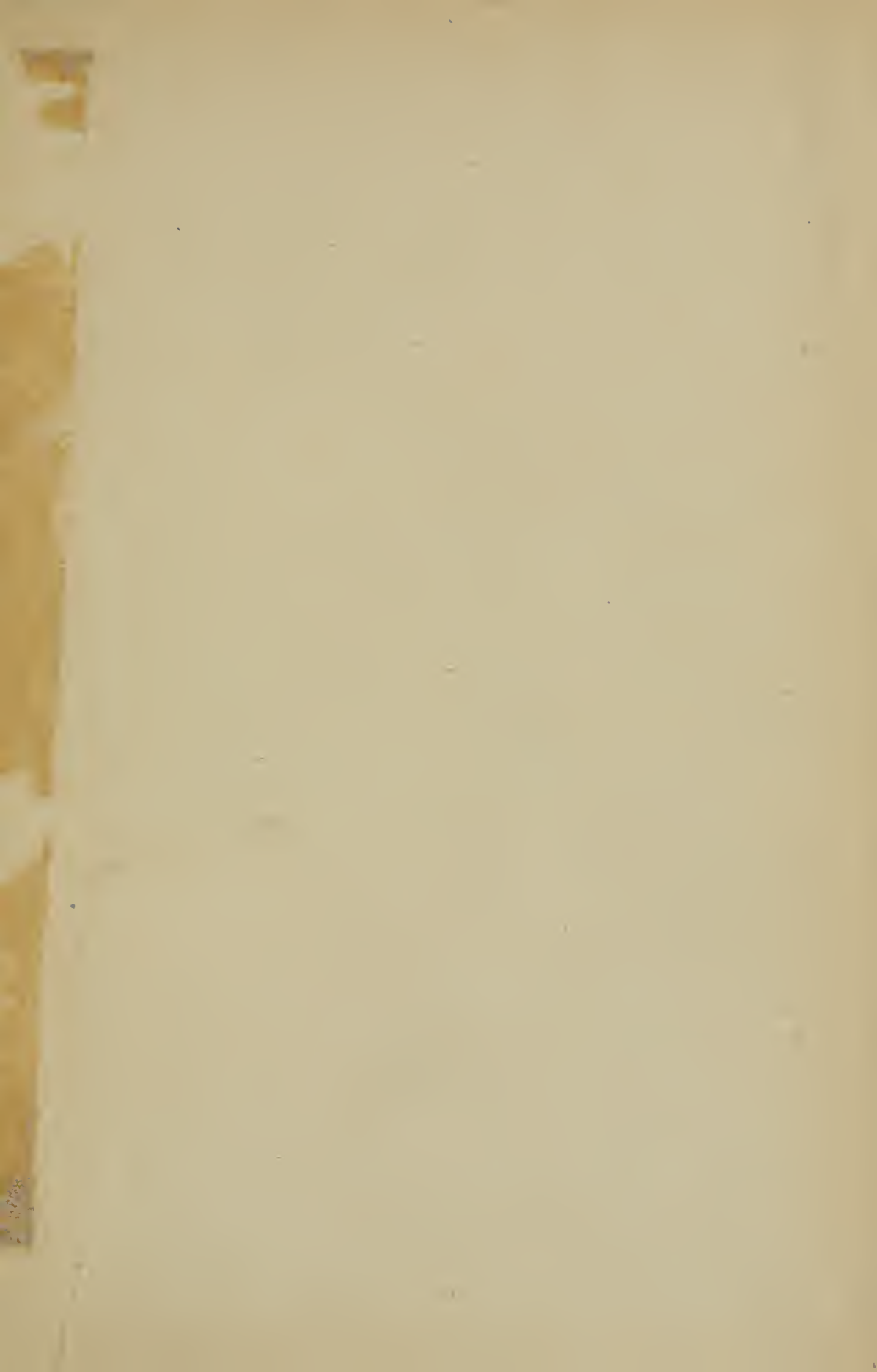
PUBLISHERS

606
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Agnes Booth Cigars



Sales for 1891,

7,295,275

Sales for 1890,

5,012,350

Increase over
1890,

45 per cent.

During the same
period importations
of Havana
Cigars

DECREASED
35 per cent.

THE ABOVE
FIGURES TELL
THEIR OWN
STORY.

THESE CIGARS ARE THE

Consumers' Friends

on account of their unquestioned uniformity of quality
and workmanship.

For sale by all the leading dealers in the United States and on

All Union News Company Stands and Trains.

MANUFACTURED IN A VARIETY OF SIZES.

THE VICTOR VALLETTE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.



Celebrated Hats

AND

The Dunlap Silk Umbrella

NEW YORK,

178 and 180 FIFTH AVENUE
and 181 BROADWAY,

PHILADELPHIA,

914 CHESTNUT STREET.

CHICAGO,

PALMER HOUSE.

SPECIALTIES: 

Ladies' Silk Riding Hats,

Ladies' Felt Walking Hats,

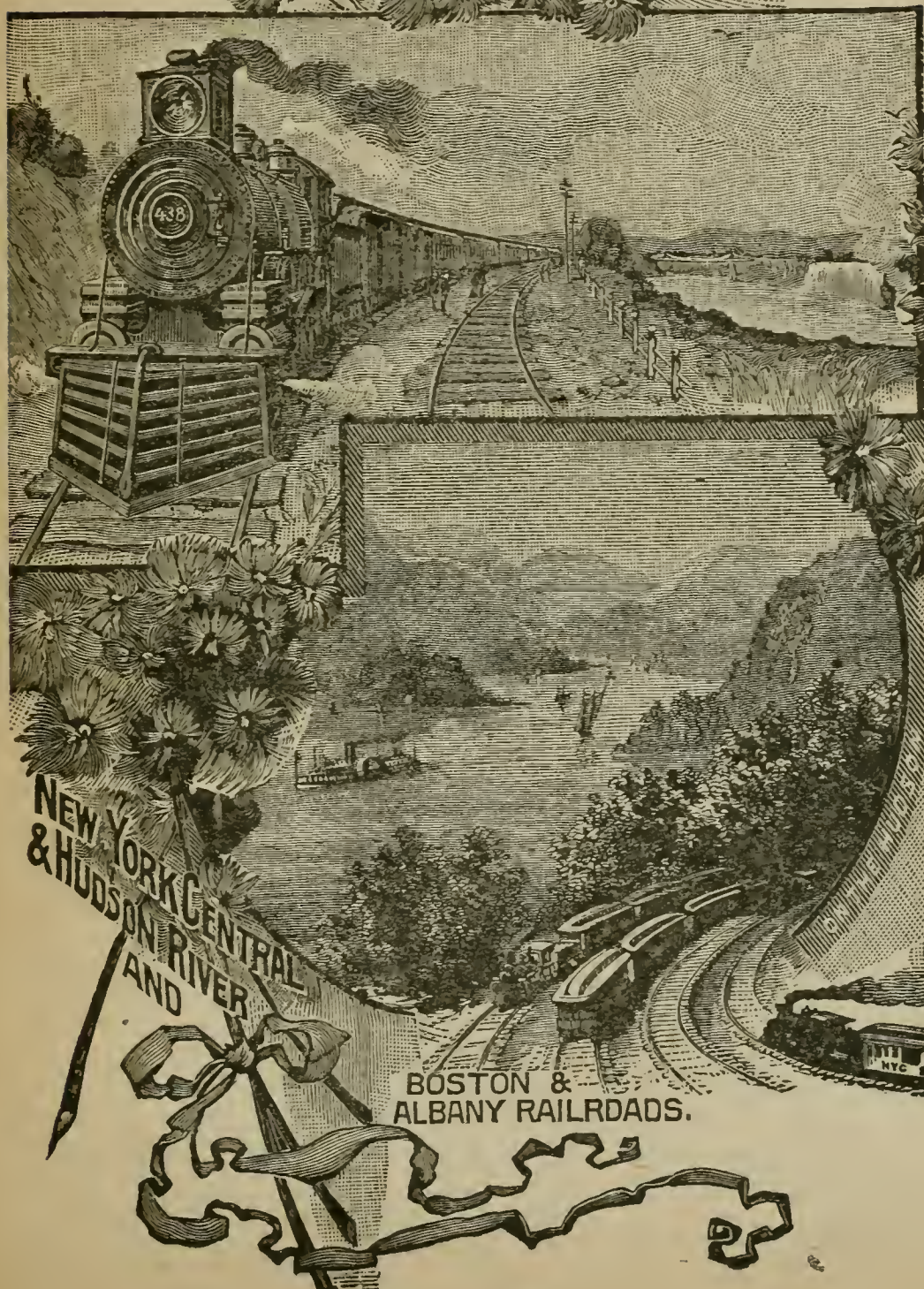
Coachmen's Livery Silk Hats.

SEND FOR FASHION PLATE.

Agents for the Imperial Silk Handkerchief Co.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

THE Niagara Falls Route





AUTHENTIC VISITORS' GUIDE

TO THE

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

AND

CHICAGO.

May 1 to October 30, 1893.

Dedicatory Ceremonies, October 20, 21, 22, 1892.

CONDENSED INFORMATION COMPILED
FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES

BY

RICHARD J. MURPHY.

12 1922

REVISED TO DATE.

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THE UNION NEWS COMPANY,
PUBLISHERS.

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1893.

PREFACE.

To intelligently view the many miles of exhibit frontage at the Exposition will require at least a month.

A treatise of five hundred pages might be prepared without exhausting this subject; so voluminous a work, however, would be as vague and fruitless to the visitor as would be an attempt to take in the vast display in a few hours.

The purpose of the AUTHENTIC VISITORS' GUIDE is to furnish, in brief and attractive form, all information required by the stranger relating to the Exposition and the city of Chicago.

The maps in this compilation are permanent and accurate, and must prove an indispensable aid to every one unacquainted with Chicago's streets and railway systems.

The classified index to 1,000 subjects, on pages 60 to 67, aids in the prompt location of all exhibits. It indicates the group number and the building in which the desired object may be found. This system of classification has been arranged exclusively for the AUTHENTIC VISITORS' GUIDE, and is copyrighted.

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WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

THE OCCASION.

The United States, the leading nation of America, has decided to appropriately celebrate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the new hemisphere.

All nations of the old world have been invited by the President of the United States to participate in the commemorative ceremonies. Following is

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION :

WHEREAS, Satisfactory proof has been presented to me that provision has been made for adequate grounds and buildings for the uses of the World's Columbian Exposition, and that a sum not less than \$10,000,000, to be used and expended for the purposes of said Exposition, has been provided in accordance with the conditions and requirements of Section 10 of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus by holding an International Exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures and the products of the soil, mine and sea, in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois," approved April 25, 1890.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said act, do hereby declare and proclaim that such International Exhibition will be opened on the first day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-three, in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, and will not be closed before the last Thursday in October of the same year.

And in the name of the Government and of the People of the United States, I do hereby invite all the nations of the earth to take part in the commemoration of an event that is pre-eminent in human history and of lasting interest to mankind, by appointing representatives thereto and sending such exhibits to the World's Columbian Exposition as will most fitly and fully illustrate their resources, their industries and their progress in civilization.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-fourth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and the independence of the United States the one hundred and fifteenth.

By the President:

BENJ. HARRISON.

JAMES G. BLAINE, *Secretary of State.*

Booth), in Gallery of Agricultural Building—See it!

DEDICATORY EXERCISES.

PROGRAMME, OCT. 20, 1892.

THE CIVIC PARADE.

There was a civic parade through the business portion of Chicago. The governors of the states and territories, with their staff officers, rode at the head of this procession in the order in which the states became a part of the federal government, and after passing the reviewing stand they joined the Vice-President and witnessed the march of the procession as it passed the Government building.

The civic societies which composed this procession formed on the Lake Front Park in line of masses facing Michigan avenue, and on the streets east and west of Michigan avenue, south of the Auditorium.

PROGRAMME, OCT. 21, 1892.

THE MILITARY PARADE.

A procession composed of the officials and guests taking part in the dedicatory exercises formed near the Auditorium on Michigan avenue. Owing to the distance from the center of the city to the Exposition grounds, the procession formed and moved promptly at 9 A. M.

This procession, escorted by U. S. cavalry and light artillery, proceeded south on Michigan avenue to 29th street, where it received the Vice-President of the United States, after which it proceeded south on Michigan avenue to 35th street, thence east on 35th street to the Grand boulevard; thence to Washington Park, where it formed in parallel lines on the west side of the parade grounds of the park.

THE OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

DEDICATION CEREMONIES.

At 1.30 o'clock in the Manufactures building, the actual dedicatory ceremonies began. The programme was arranged as follows:

1. "Columbus March," composed by Professor John K. Paine, of Cambridge.
2. Prayer by Bishop Charles H. Fowler, D. D., LL.D., of California.
3. Introductory address by Director General Davis.
4. Address of welcome and tender of the freedom of the city of Chicago, by the Hon. Hempstead Washburne, Mayor.
5. Selected recitation from the dedicatory ode, written by Miss Harriet Monroe, of Chicago; music by Mr. G. W. Chadwick, of Boston; reading by Mrs. Sarah C. LeMoyné.

6. Presentation by the director of works of the master artists of the exposition, and award to them of special commemorative medals. Music: "To the Sons of Art."

7. Address—"Work of the Board of Lady Managers," Mrs. Potter Palmer, president.

8. Tender of the buildings on behalf of the World's Columbian Exposition, by the president thereof, to the president of the World's Columbian Commission.

9. Presentation of the buildings by the president of the World's Columbian Commission to the Vice-President of the United States for dedication.

10. Dedication of the buildings by the Vice-President of the United States.

11. "Hallelujah Chorus," from the "Messiah."—Handel.

12. Dedicatory Oration, the Hon. Henri Watterson, of Kentucky.

13. "Star Spangled Banner," and "Hail Columbia," with full chorus and orchestral accompaniment.

14. Columbian Oration, the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, of New York.

15. Prayer by his eminence, Cardinal James Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore.

16. Chorus, "In Praise of God." Beethoven.

17. Benediction, by the Rev. H. C. McCook, of Philadelphia.

18. National salute.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME, OCT. 22, 1892.

On Saturday, October 22, the ceremonies concluded with the dedication of a number of the state buildings in Jackson Park and military maneuvers in Washington Park.

THE WORLD'S CONGRESS AUXILIARY.

EXERCISES AT THE AUDITORIUM, OCT. 21 (EVENING).

The programme of the dedicatory exercises of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition, at the Auditorium, on the evening of Friday, Oct. 21, 1892, is subjoined:

Organ,	.	.	.	.	Clarence Eddy.
Invocation,	.	.	.	Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows.	
Introduction of Orator,	.	.	.	President C. C. Bonney.	
Oration, "The World's Congresses of 1893,"				His Grace, Archbishop John Ireland.	
Benediction,	.	.	.	Rev. W. R. Harper.	
Organ,	.	.	.	:	Clarence Eddy.

Beautiful Cereal Decoration. Quaker Booth.

MANAGEMENT.

The Board of Directors representing the Chicago stockholders has jurisdiction in financing the Exposition, constructing the buildings and preparing the grounds for the reception of exhibits.

In October, 1892, the National Commission, representing the United States Government, took possession of the spacious structures and grounds and has supervision of the installation of exhibits.

The Board of Lady Managers, a branch of the National Commission, has jurisdiction in the matter of women's work the world over, and controls the Woman's Building.

The Council of Administration assumes the functions of the Directory and the National Commission in everything, except the appropriation of money, which right is still retained by the Board of Directors.

OFFICIAL LIST.

NATIONAL COMMISSION.

President—Thomas W. Palmer.

Vice-Presidents—Thomas W. Waller, M. H. DeYoung, Davidson B. Penn, Gorton W. Allen, Alexander B. Andrews.

Director-General—George R. Davis.

Secretary—John T. Dickinson.

BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

President—Mrs. Potter Palmer.

Vice-Presidents—Mrs. Ralph Trautmann, Mrs. Beriah Wilkins, Mrs. Edwin C. Burleigh, Mrs. Susan R. Ashley, Mrs. Charles Price, Mrs. Flora Beall Ginty, Miss Katherine L. Minor, Mrs. Margaret Blaine Salisbury, Mrs. Russell B. Harrison.

Secretary—Miss Susan Gale Cooke.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

President—Harlow N. Higinbotham.

Vice-Presidents—Ferdinand W. Peck, R. A. Waller.

Secretary—Howard O. Edmonds.

Treasurer—Anthony F. Seeberger.

Auditor—William K. Ackerman.

Attorney—William K. Carlisle.

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

Harlow N. Higinbotham, Chicago,	}	For the Directory.
C. H. Schwab, Chicago,		
Geo. V. Massey, Delaware,	}	For National Commission.
J. W. St. Clair, West Virginia,		

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE WORK OF DEVELOPING THE
GIGANTIC EXPOSITION ENTERPRISE.

The first record of formal action looking to the commemoration of America's quadri-centennial took the shape of a resolution adopted by the Directory of the Interstate Exposition, Chicago, on this date. **NOVEMBER 18, 1885.**

Early in this year a board of promotion was organized in New England, with a view to securing congressional action in this direction. Ex-Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts, was elected president of the organization; he at once proceeded to secure national legislation. **1886.**

United States Senator Geo. F. Hoar introduced a resolution seeking the appointment of a joint congressional committee of fourteen to consider the advisability of holding a World's Fair. His aim was to secure the erection of temporary and permanent exposition buildings at Washington, D. C. **JULY 31, 1886.**

The city council of Chicago passed a resolution instructing the mayor to appoint a committee of 100 to induce congress to locate the Fair at Chicago. **JULY 22, 1889.**

A corporation bearing the title: "The World's Fair, 1892," was chartered under the laws of the state of Illinois, with \$5,000,000 capital. **AUGUST 15, 1889.**

United States Senator Cullom, of Illinois, introduced the first World's Fair bill in the United States senate. **DECEMBER 19, 1889.**

Congress selected Chicago as the site for the Exposition. **FEBRUARY 24, 1890.**

The Board of Directors of the Exposition Company was elected by the stockholders. **APRIL 4, 1890.**

The first meeting of the new Directory was held. **APRIL 12, 1890.**

President Harrison signed the measure locating the Exposition at Chicago. **APRIL 25, 1890.**

Lyman J. Gage was elected president of the Directory. **APRIL 30, 1890.**

A special session of the legislature at Springfield, Ill., authorized the city of Chicago to increase its bonded indebtedness \$5,000,000, in aid of the Exposition. The name of the corporation was then changed to the World's Columbian Exposition, and its capitalization increased to \$10,000,000. **JUNE 12, 1890.**

Booth), in Gallery of Agricultural Building—See it!

- JUNE 27, 1890.** The first session of the National Commission, at which Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, Michigan, was elected president, was held.
- JULY 2, 1890.** The present site of the Exposition was selected by the Directory and approved by the National Commission.
- SEPTEMBER 19, 1890.** Hon. Geo. R. Davis, Chicago, was elected Director General by the National Commission.
- NOVEMBER 20, 1890.** At the first session of the Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Chicago, was elected President of that body; Miss Phoebe Couzins, St. Louis, was elected Secretary.
- DECEMBER 24, 1890.** The President of the United States extended an invitation to the nations of the earth to participate in the Exposition.
- APRIL 4, 1891.** First annual meeting of stockholders of the Exposition Company was held and a new Board of Directors elected.
- APRIL 14, 1891.** Wm. T. Baker, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, was elected President of the Directory, to succeed Hon. Lyman J. Gage, who had declined re-election. On retiring, Mr. Gage refused \$6,000 salary which was to his credit on the books of the company.
- JULY 2, 1891.** Work of constructing the Mines and Mining building, the first structure undertaken, was begun.
- APRIL, 1892.** The second annual meeting of the stockholders of the Exposition was held, at which the third Board of Directors was elected.
- AUGUST 12, 1892.** The Council of Administration was elected and invested with the powers of the two governing bodies, the Board of Directors and the National Commission, in all matters except the appropriation of money.
- AUGUST 12, 1892.** President Baker, while in Europe for his health, tendered his resignation as presiding officer, which was accepted with expressions of regret. Director H. N. Higginbotham was elected his successor.

PUBLIC COMFORT.

- TOILET ROOMS.** All buildings have free toilet rooms; also retiring and toilet rooms for which a charge is made.
- TELE-PHONES.** The public telephone and telegraph stations are located in all Exposition buildings within the grounds.
- POSTOFFICE.** The postoffice is located on the first floor of the United States Government building, and is a model of perfection in its line.
- POLICE AND FIRE PATROL.** A military organization under the control of the Exposition Company, entitled the Columbian Guards, performs police and fire patrol duty within the inclosure. This force numbers about 2,000 men.

THE EXPOSITION SITE.

Where It Is and How to Reach It.—The beautiful site of the Exposition is composed of Jackson Park and the Midway Plaisance, which possess, respectively, 553 and 80 acres. This is the choicest location in Chicago, the eastern shore being washed by the waves of Lake Michigan. The grounds are about seven miles from the center of the city, and are reached by various modes of transportation. Aside from the waterway for steamers, afforded by the lake, access is had by surface and elevated steam railroads, cable lines, and by spacious boulevards and avenues.

Within the inclosure of the grounds there is a terminal depot at which passengers from every direction are landed by all lines of railroads entering Chicago.

TERMINAL DEPOT.

The Cottage Grove avenue cable line starting from the corner of Wabash ave. and Randolph st., carries passengers to the 57th street entrance. The capacity of this road is about 5,000 per hour. Fare, five cents.

CABLE LINES.

The Illinois Central Railroad's Special World's Fair express trains start from Van Buren street every few minutes and run without intermediate stops to the Central's "World's Fair Station" at Midway Plaisance. Fare on these trains, ten cents each way; twenty cents for the round trip. The capacity of the road is 20,000 per hour. Its regular suburban trains will accommodate those entering the city at its new Central Station, foot of Park Row.

STEAM RAILWAYS.

Lake steamers leave from the docks at the foot of Van Buren street, landing passengers at the Jackson Park pier. Fare, fifteen cents each way; round trip, twenty-five cents.

STEAMERS.

There are six main entrances located at 57th, 59th, 60th, 62d, 63d and 67th streets, designated on map.

ENTRANCES.

The Exposition will be open for the admission of visitors during the six months commencing the first day of May and ending the thirtieth day of October, 1893, on each day of the week except Sunday, unless otherwise provided and authorized by Congress. The gates will be open to exhibitors and all employes at 6 o'clock A. M., and to the public at 8 o'clock A. M., and close at 7 o'clock P. M., except in such cases as the management direct for special evening entertainments, and in such instances the gates will close at an hour not later than 11 P. M. The price of admission and entrance to the Exposition grounds and buildings is fifty (50) cents per capita; children under six years of age, accompanied by an adult person, are admitted free.

TIME AND PRICE OF ADMISSION.

Put up in 2-pound packages only. Quaker Oats.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

REMOVAL OF BUILDINGS. All buildings, with probably one exception, to be decided on after the close of the Exposition, will be removed from the grounds within six months after the gates are shut in October.

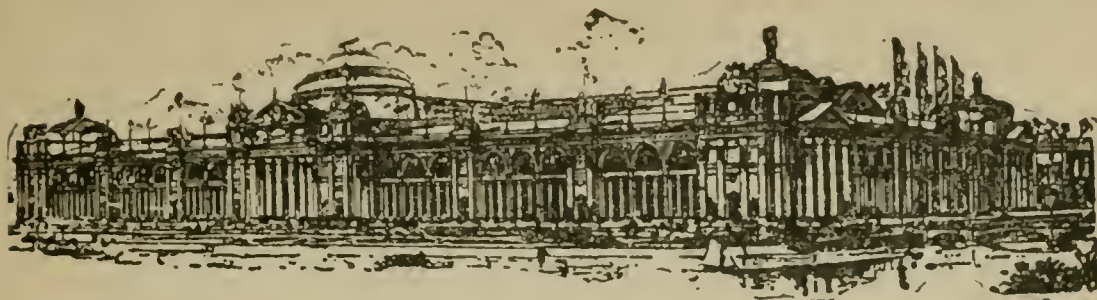
MATERIAL USED. In the erection of the Exposition buildings, it is estimated that 75,000,000 feet of lumber have been used. This represents 5,000 acres of standing trees. The amount of structural iron and steel required is 20,000 tons.

ELECTRICAL PLANT. To operate the electrical plant requires 17,000-horse power. This is three times the power used by the city of Chicago in illuminating the city by electricity. It is ten times the power used in lighting the grounds and buildings of the Paris Exposition.

FLOWERS. This display, while seen everywhere about the grounds, is found in finest blossom on Wooded Island and in the vicinity of the Horticultural building. The rose garden will contain 20,000 bushes. Throughout the six months of the Exposition there will be a succession of flowers. Around the Horticultural building in May will be displayed 1,000,000 tulips. The fair will close in October with the greatest chrysanthemum show ever held.

STAFF. This is a composition of plaster, cement and hemp, or similar fiber. All the Exposition buildings and many of the state buildings are covered with staff. It is lighter than wood, is fireproof, waterproof, and, if kept painted, will last many years. The architectural and sculptural designs in the covering of the buildings are first modeled in clay, from which model molds are made, and the staff covering is then cast very much as iron is cast. Staff has been used for more than 100 years as a covering for buildings, notably in South America. The amount of this work on the main Exposition buildings is said to be equal to the covering of one wall of a four-story building ten miles long.

THE WOODED ISLAND. The Wooded Island contains sixteen acres, and is devoted to floriculture, horticulture and the Japanese exhibit.



AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

DEPARTMENT "A."

W. I. BUCHANAN, Chief.

This building is erected close to Lake Michigan and its main dimensions are 500 by 800 feet. Attached to this structure is an annex 300 by 550. The total floor area is 18.9 acres.

The rotunda is surmounted by a glass dome 130 feet in height. Throughout the main vestibule statuary has been placed illustrative of the agricultural industry.

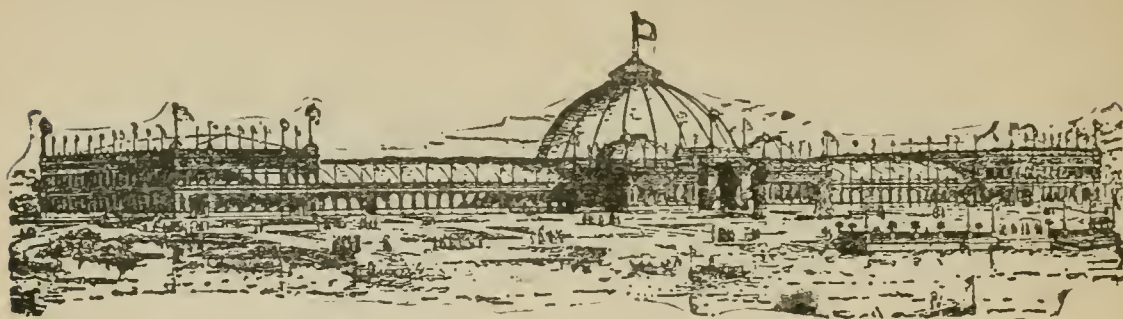
South of the Agricultural building is a spacious structure devoted chiefly to an assembly hall for conventions of live stock, agriculture and allied interests.

In the Agricultural building will be found, besides the vegetable products of the soil, the literature and statistics of agriculture, the preserved meats and foods preparations exhibit, pure and mineral waters and the process of bottling and storing beverages.

The official classification of this department shows 111 classes of exhibits. which are in a general way grouped as follows:

Group No.	CONTENTS.
1.	Cereals, grasses and forage plants.
2.	Bread, biscuits, pastes, starch, gluten, etc.
3.	Sugars, syrups, confectionery, etc.
4.	Potatoes, tubers and other root crops.
5.	Products of the farm not otherwise classed.
6.	Preserved meats and food preparations.
7.	The dairy and dairy products.
8.	Tea, coffee, spices, hops and aromatic and vegetable substances.
9.	Animal and vegetable fibers.
10.	Pure and mineral waters, natural and artificial.
11.	Whiskies, cider, liqueurs and alcohol.
12.	Malt liquors.
13.	Machinery, processes and appliances of fermenting, distilling, bottling and storing beverages.
14.	Farms and farm buildings.
15.	Literature and statistics of agriculture.
16.	Farming tools, implements and machinery.
17.	Miscellaneous animal products—fertilizers and fertilizing compounds.
18.	Fats, oils, soaps, candles, etc.
19.	Forestry, forest products. (In the Forestry building.)

Booth), in Gallery of Agricultural Building—See it!



HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

DEPARTMENT "B."

J. M. SAMUELS, Chief.

South of the Midway Plaisance entrance to Jackson Park and facing on the lagoon, is the Horticultural building which covers an area 1,000 by 250 feet.

The plan is a central pavilion with two end pavilions. From the center rises a crystal dome 187 feet in diameter and 118 feet high, under which are exhibited the tallest palms, bamboos and tree ferns that can be procured.

In this building are exhibited all the varieties of flowers, plants, vines, seeds, horticultural implements, etc. Those exhibits requiring sunshine and light are shown in the rear curtains, where the roof is entirely of glass and not too far removed from the plants. The front curtains and the space under the galleries are designed for exhibits that require only the ordinary amount of light. Provision is made to heat such parts as require it.

The official classification for this department shows seventy-three classes of exhibits which in a general way are classed as follows:

Group No.

CONTENTS.

20. Viticulture, manufactured products. Methods and appliances.
21. Pomology, manufactured products. Methods and appliances.
22. Floriculture.
23. Culinary vegetables.
24. Seeds, seed raising, testing and distribution.
25. Arboriculture.
26. Appliances, methods, etc.

LIVE STOCK EXHIBIT.

DEPARTMENT "C."

W. I. BUCHANAN, Chief.

The buildings for this department are located in the extreme southern part of the grounds. The structures take the form of cattle sheds and cover forty acres. A pavilion 280 by 440 feet in this connection has show rings and an amphitheater for spectators. This department exhibits domestic and wild animals in forty-five classes, divided into the following groups:

Group No.	CONTENTS.
27.	Horses, asses, mules.
28.	Cattle.
29.	Sheep.
30.	Goats, camels and other domestic animals
31.	Swine.
32.	Dogs.
33.	Cats, ferrets, rabbits, etc.
34.	Poultry and birds.
35.	Insects and insect products.
36.	Wild animals.

THE FORESTRY BUILDING.

DEPARTMENT "A."

W. I. BUCHANAN, Chief.

In architecture this unique structure is of the rustic order. On all four sides is a veranda, supporting the roof of which is a colonnade consisting of a series of columns composed of tree trunks each twenty-five feet in length. These trunks all appear in their natural state, presenting a face of bark. They are the product of the different states and territories of the Union and of foreign countries, and are furnished as exhibits of the characteristic trees of all sections of the world. The building's sides are constructed of slabs from which the bark has been removed. The main entrances are elaborately finished in different kinds of wood, the material and workmanship being contributed by the prominent lumber associations of the country. The roof is thatched with tan and other barks. No mistake can be made as to the kinds of tree trunks forming the colonnade, for upon each a tablet is placed bearing the inscription of the scientific and common name, with the state and country from which the trunk came. The exhibits presented in this special building constitute **Group 19** in the Agricultural department.



FISH, FISHERIES AND FISH PRODUCTS.

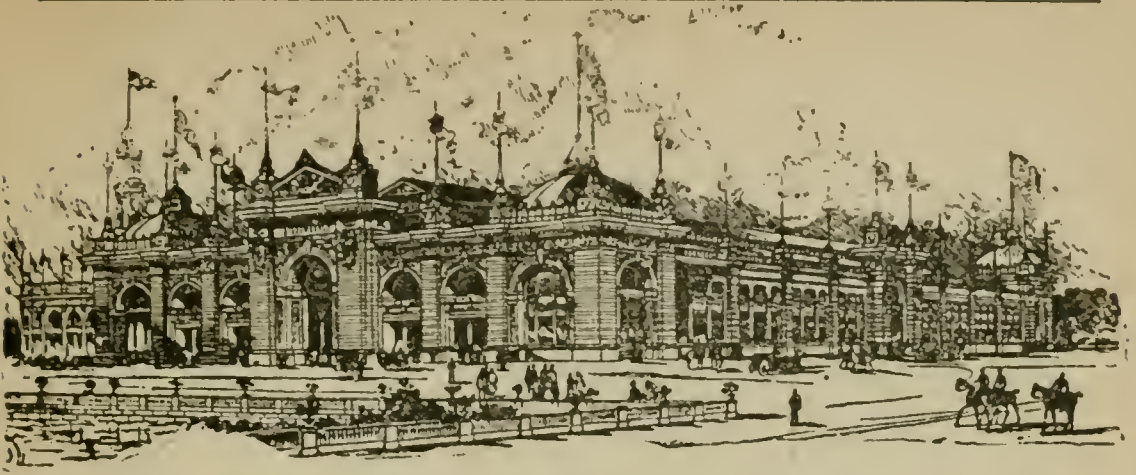
DEPARTMENT "D."

CAPT. J. W. COLLINS, Chief.

The dimensions of this structure are 165 by 365 feet, with the space afforded by two tank annexes at either end, give a total floor area of 3.1 acres. These annexes, connected with the main building by arcades, are circular in form and 135 feet in diameter. The whole building conforms itself in shape to the banana-like island on which it is located. The main building will contain the general fisheries exhibit. In the west annex is the angling exhibit, and in the east are the aquaria. The glass fronts of the aquaria are 575 feet in length, and have 3,000 square feet of surface. The water capacity of the aquaria is 140,000 gallons. Salt water fish will be shown in tanks of 40,000 gallons. The salt water is brought from the Atlantic ocean, being condensed for shipment to one-fifth its bulk, and then restored at the tanks with fresh water.

The official classification of this department shows fifty classes of exhibits which are, in a general way, grouped as follows:

Group No.	CONTENTS.
37.	Fish and other forms of aquatic life.
38.	Sea fishing and angling.
39.	Fresh water fishing and angling.
40.	Products of the fisheries and their manipulation.
41.	Fish culture.



MINES AND MINING BUILDING.

DEPARTMENT "E."

FRED. J. V. SKIFF, Chief.

The size of this imposing edifice is 350 by 700 feet. In plan it is simple and straightforward, embracing on the main floor spacious vestibules, restaurants and toilet compartments. The galleries are sixty feet wide and twenty-five feet above the ground floor. The principal fronts display enormous arched entrances, richly embellished with sculptural decorations emblematic of mining and its allied industries. This building contains everything pertaining to mines, mining and metallurgy.

The official classification shows 123 classes of exhibits which are in a general way grouped as follows:

Group No.	CONTENTS.
42.	Minerals, ores, native metals, gems, crystals; specimens.
43.	Mineral combustibles—coal, coke, petroleum, natural gas, etc.
44.	Building stones, marbles, ornamental stones, quarry products.
45.	Grinding, abrading and polishing substances.
46.	Graphite, clays and other fictile materials, asbestos, etc.
47.	Limestone, cement and artificial stone.
48.	Salts, sulphur, fertilizers, pigments, mineral waters, and miscellaneous useful minerals and compounds.
49.	Metallurgy of iron and steel, with the products.
50.	Aluminum and its alloys.
51.	Copper and its alloys. Metallurgy.
52.	Metallurgy of tin, tin plate, etc.
53.	Metallurgy of zinc, nickel and cobalt.
54.	Metallurgy of antimony and other metals not classed.
55.	Extraction of gold and silver by milling.
56.	Extraction of gold and silver by lixivation.
57.	Extraction of gold, silver and lead by fire.
58.	Quarrying and working stone.
59.	Placer, hydraulic and "drift" mining.
60.	Tools and appliances of mining, timbering and supporting.
61.	Boring and drilling machinery; apparatus for ore and coal.
62.	Apparatus used in mining for pumping, draining and hoisting.
63.	Moving, storing and delivering ores, coals, etc.
64.	Apparatus for crushing and pulverizing.
65.	Sizing appliances.
66.	Assaying apparatus and fixtures.
67.	History and literature of mining and metallurgy.
68.	Originals or reproductions of early and notable implements.

Booth), in Gallery of Agricultural Building—See it!



MACHINERY HALL.

DEPARTMENT "F."

LIEUT. R. W. ROBINSON, Chief.

This building, which measures 500 by 850 feet, is spanned by three arched trusses, and the interior presents the appearance of three railroad train houses side by side, surrounded on all the four sides by a gallery fifty feet wide. The trusses are built separately, so that they can be taken down and utilized. The power for the building is supplied from a power house adjoining the south side of the building. The floor area is 17.5 acres, an annex measuring 490 by 550 feet furnishing 6.2 additional acres.

Adjoining machinery hall is a machine shop 146 by 250 feet.

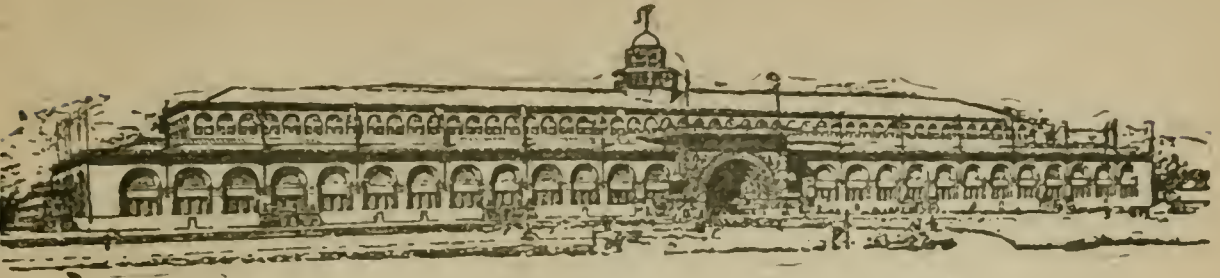
There is a power house, 100 by 460 feet. In this structure are stationed the engines for the 24,000 horse-power provided for the Exposition. One of these engines is about twice the size and power of the celebrated Corliss engine used at the Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, in 1876. Oil is used for fuel.

The official classification of this department shows eighty-six classes which are, in a general way, divided into the following groups:

Group No.

CONTENTS.

69. Motors, hydraulic and pneumatic apparatus.
70. Fire engines, apparatus and appliances for extinguishing fire.
71. Machine tools and machines for working metals.
72. Machinery for the manufacture of textile fabrics and clothing.
73. Machines for working wood.
74. Machines for type-setting, printing, stamping, embossing.
75. Lithography, zincography and color printing.
76. Photo-mechanical and other processes of illustrating.
77. Miscellaneous hand tools, machines and apparatus.
78. Machines for working stone, clay and other minerals.
79. Machinery used in the preparation of foods, etc.



THE TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

DEPARTMENT "G."

WILLARD A. SMITH, Chief.

This edifice is exquisitely refined and simple in architectural treatment, and in style savors of the Romanesque.

The main entrance consists of an immense single arch enriched with carvings, bas-reliefs and mural paintings, the entire feature forming a beautiful color climax, for it is treated in leaf and is called the Golden Door.

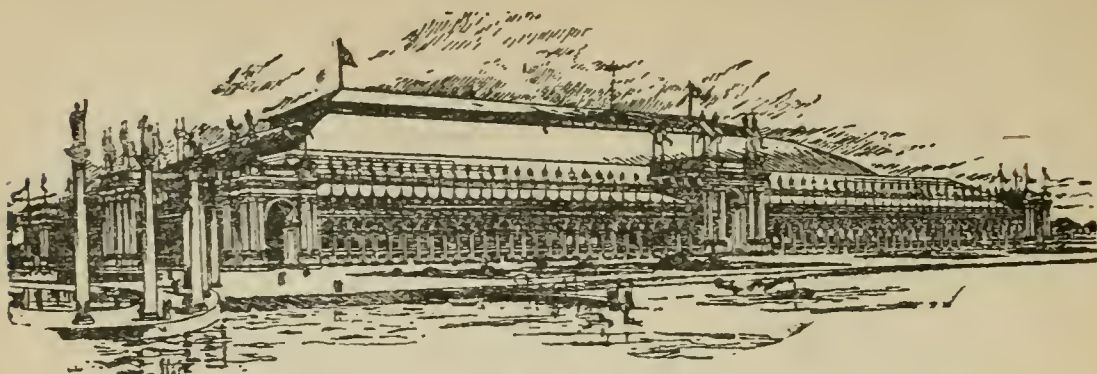
The roof is in three divisions. The middle one rises much higher than the others, and its walls are pierced to form a beautiful arcaded clear-story. The cupola, placed in the center of the building and rising 165 feet above the ground, is reached by eight elevators. These elevators of themselves naturally form a part of the transportation exhibit, and as they also carry passengers to galleries at various stages of height, a fine view of the interior of the building may easily be obtained. The main galleries of this building, because of the abundant elevator facilities, prove quite accessible to visitors.

The main building measures 960 by 250 feet. From this extends westward to Stony Island avenue an enormous annex, covering about nine acres. This is one story in height. In it may be seen the more bulky exhibits. Along the central avenue of the nave the visitor may see scores of locomotive engines highly polished, and exceedingly novel.

The transportation exhibits naturally include everything devoted to the purpose of transportation.

The official classification of this department shows forty-four classes which are divided into the following groups:

Group No.	CONTENTS.
80.	Railways, railway plant and equipment.
81.	Street car and other short line systems.
82.	Miscellaneous and special railways.
83.	Vehicles and methods of transportation on common roads.
84.	Aerial, pneumatic and other forms of transportation.
85.	Vessels, boats—marine, lake and river transportation.
86.	Naval warfare and coast defense.



THE MANUFACTURES, OR MAIN, BUILDING.

DEPARTMENT "H." (Manufactures.)

JAMES ALLISON, Chief

This is the largest of all the Exposition structures. It measures 1,687 by 787 feet and covers nearly thirty-one acres, being the largest Exposition building ever constructed. Within the building a gallery fifty feet wide extends around all four sides; projecting from this are eighty-six smaller galleries, twelve feet wide, from which the visitors may survey the vast array of exhibits and the busy scene below. "Columbia avenue," fifty feet wide, extends through the mammoth building longitudinally, and an avenue of like width crosses it at right angles at the center. The main roof is of iron and glass and arches an area 385 by 1,000 feet and has its ridge 150 feet from the ground.

The building, including its galleries, has about forty acres of floor space.

There are four great entrances, one in the center of each facade. At each corner of the main building are pavilions forming great arched entrances, which are designed in harmony with the great portals.

Three times larger than St. Peter's at Rome, it is the largest building in the world and its unparalleled size makes it the architectural wonder of this planet.

In the central hall, which is a single room without a supporting pillar under its roof, 75,000 persons can be seated, giving each one six square feet of space. By the same arrangement, the entire building will seat 300,000 people.

The official classification of this department shows 214 classes which are divided into the following groups :

Group No.

CONTENTS.

87. Chemical and pharmaceutical products—druggists' supplies.
88. Paints, colors, dyes and varnishes.
89. Typewriters, paper, blank books, stationery.
90. Furniture of interiors, upholstery and artistic decorations.
91. Ceramics and mosaics—see group 46.
92. Monuments, mausoleums, mantels, undertakers' goods.

Exhibit of The American Cereal Co. (The Quaker

Group No.

CONTENTS.—CONTINUED.

93. Art metal work—enamels, etc.
94. Glass and glassware.
95. Stained glass in decorations.
96. Carvings in various materials.
97. Gold and silverware, plate, etc.
98. Jewelry and ornaments.
99. Horology—watches, clocks, etc.
100. Silk and silk fabric.
101. Fabrics of jute, ramie and other vegetable and mineral fibers.
102. Yarns, woven goods, linen and other vegetable fibers.
103. Woven and felted goods of wool and mixtures of wool.
104. Clothing and costumes.
105. Fur and fur clothing.
106. Laces, embroideries, trimmings, artificial flowers, fans, etc.
107. Hair work, coiffures, and accessories of the toilet.
108. Traveling equipments—valises, trunks, canes, umbrellas.
109. Rubber goods, caoutchouc, gutta percha, celluloid and zylonite.
110. Toys and fancy articles.
111. Leather and manufactures of leather.
112. Scales, weights and measures. (See also group 151.)
113. Material of war; apparatus for hunting, sporting arms.
114. Lighting apparatus and appliances.
115. Heating and cooking apparatus and appliances.
116. Refrigerators, hollow metal ware, tinware, enameled ware.
117. Wire goods and screens, perforated sheets, lattice work, fencing
118. Wrought iron and thin metal exhibits.
119. Vaults, safes, hardware, edge tools, cutlery.
120. Plumbing and sanitary materials.
121. Miscellaneous articles of manufacture not heretofore classed.

DEPARTMENT "L." (Liberal Arts.)

PROF. SELIM B. PEABODY, Chief.

This interesting and instructive exhibit is located in the two structures known as the "Manufactures," or main building, and the building of Anthropology. About 400,000 square feet of space is devoted to this exhibit, the most important features of which are Education, Music, Hygiene, Medicine and Surgery, Books and Literature, Physical Research, Engineering and Architecture, Religious and Social Associations.

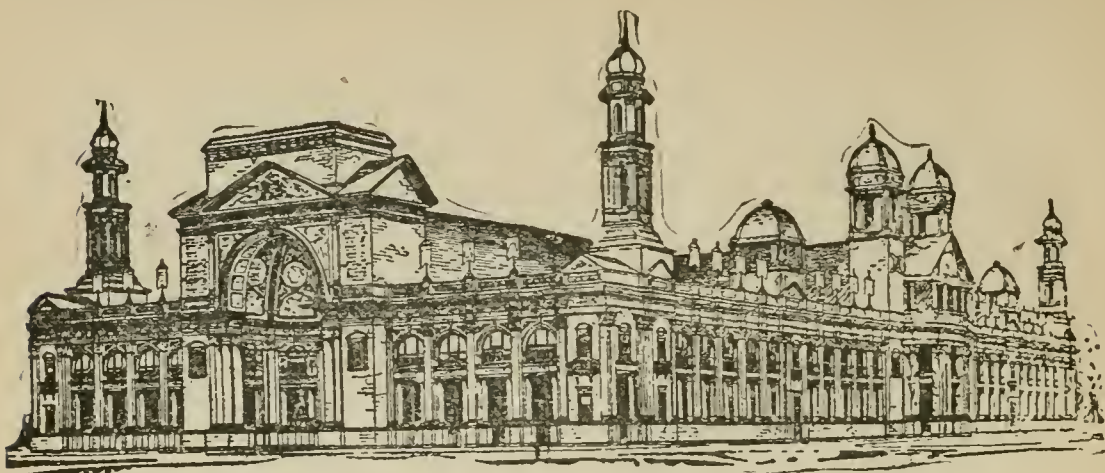
The official classification of this department shows 119 classes, which are divided into the following groups:

Group No.

CONTENTS.

147. Physical development, training and condition. Hygiene.
148. Instruments and apparatus of medicine, surgery and prosthesis
149. Primary, secondary and superior education.
150. Literature, books, libraries, journalism.
151. Instruments of experiment, research. Photographs.
152. Civil engineering, public works, constructive architecture.
153. Government and law.
154. Commerce, trade and banking.
155. Institutions for the increase and diffusion of knowledge.
156. Social, industrial and co-operative associations.
157. Religious organizations—statistics and publications.
158. Music and musical instruments.

Booth), in Gallery of Agricultural Building—See it!



ELECTRICAL BUILDING.

DEPARTMENT "J."

PROF. J. P. BARRETT, Chief.

Especially designed for electrical illumination, at night, this building is in dimensions 345 by 700 feet.

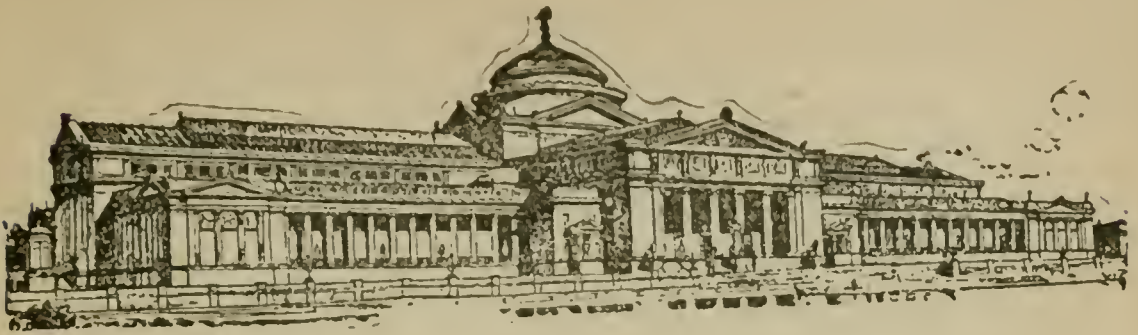
There are ten towers and four domes, the two tallest towers being each 195 feet. The floor area is 9.7 acres. A striking feature of this building is a heroic statue of Benjamin Franklin. The exterior of the building is richly decorated, and the pediments, friezes, panels and spandrils have received a decoration of figures in relief, with architectural motifs, the general tendency of which is to illustrate the purposes of the building.

An exhibit of electricity and electrical appliances never equaled in any exposition of the past is presented in this attractive structure.

The official classification of this department shows sixty-three classes, which are divided, into the following groups:

Group No.	CONTENTS.
122.	Apparatus illustrating the phenomena of electricity.
123.	Apparatus for electrical measurements.
124.	Electric batteries, primary and secondary.
125.	Electrical currents by mechanical power—dynamical electricity.
126.	Transmission and regulation of the electrical current.
127.	Electric motors.
128.	Application of electric motors.
129.	Lighting by electricity.
130.	Heating by electricity.
131.	Electro-metallurgy and electro-chemistry.
132.	Electric forging, welding, stamping, tempering, brazing, etc.
133.	Electric telegraph and electric signals.
134.	The telephone and its appliances.
135.	Electricity in surgery, dentistry and therapeutics.
136.	Application of electricity in various ways not specified.
137.	History and statistics of electrical invention.
138.	Progress and development in electrical science and construction

A most unique Art Exhibit. Quaker Booth.



FINE ARTS BUILDING.

DEPARTMENT "K."

HALSEY C. IVES, Chief.

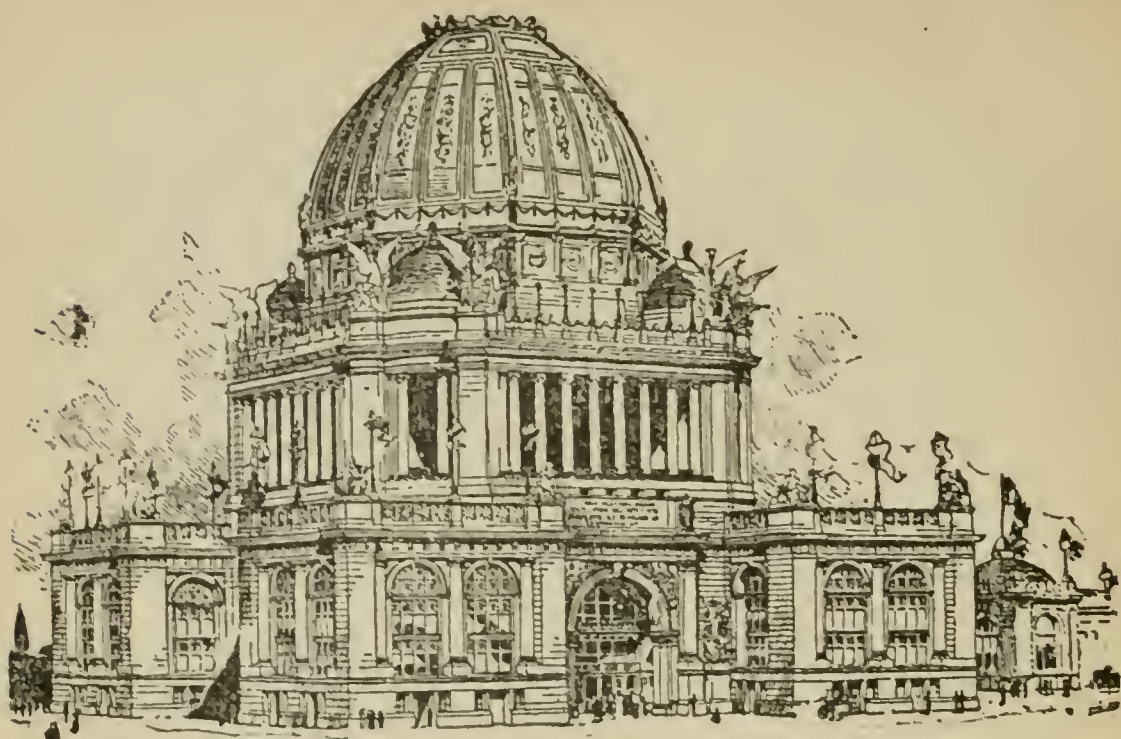
In this palatial edifice, which houses the art treasures of the world, there is a total floor area of 5.1 acres. The main building is 320 by 500 feet, the additional space being furnished by two annexes, each 120 by 200 feet, the wall area for picture hanging being 145,850 sq. feet. Unlike the other Exposition buildings, the Art Palace is constructed of brick covered with stucco. Although designed as a temporary structure, it is necessarily fireproof, the walls being brick, and the roof, floors and galleries iron.

The main building is entered by four great portals, richly ornamented with architectural sculpture, and approached by broad flights of steps. The walls of the loggia of the colonnades are highly decorated with mural paintings, illustrating the history and progress of the arts. The frieze of the exterior walls and the pediments of the principal entrances are ornamented with sculptures and portraits in bas-relief of the masters of ancient art.

The official classification of this department shows four classes, which are, in a general way, divided into the following groups.

Group No.	CONTENTS.
139.	Sculpture.
140.	Paintings in oil.
141.	Paintings in water colors.
142.	Paintings on ivory, on enamel, on metal, on porcelain or other wares; fresco painting on walls.
143.	Engravings and etchings; prints.
144.	Chalk, charcoal, pastel and other drawings.
145.	Antique and modern carvings; engravings in medallions or in gems; cameos, intaglios.
146.	Exhibits of private collections.

H. Bolton Jones' Landscapes. Quaker Booth.



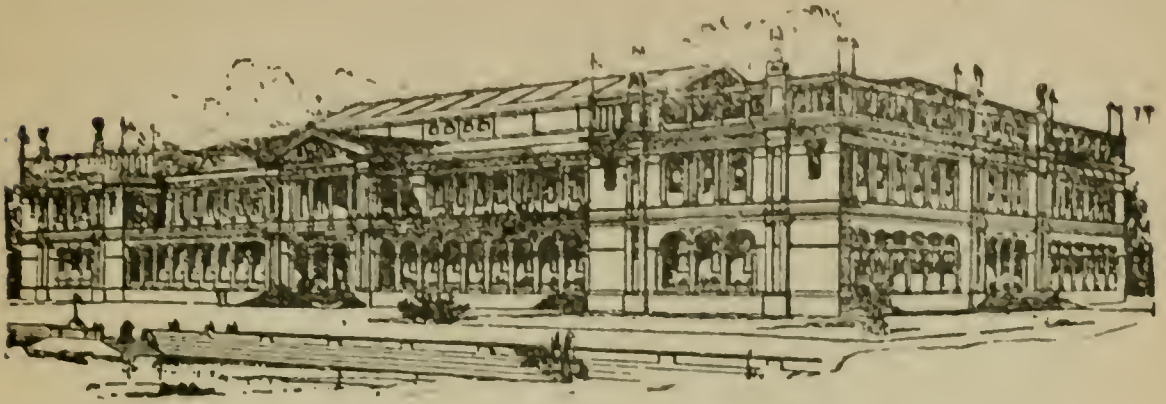
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

This noble achievement in modern architecture is universally termed the gem of all the jewel buildings of the Exposition. It covers a space 250 feet square and is in the form of four pavilions, each 84 feet square. These are connected by a grand central dome 120 feet in diameter and 250 feet high. The magnificent dome is coated with aluminum bronze, the material used in the coating alone costing \$54,000. Around the base of this dome, on the corners of the pavilions, are free groups of statuary emblematic of the arts and sciences.

The building contains the offices of the exposition management, the fire and police headquarters, with cells for prisoners.

INTERNATIONAL NAVAL REVIEW.

A special provision of the act of congress creating the Exposition to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, calls for an international naval review to be held in New York harbor in April, 1893, immediately prior to the opening of the Exposition at Chicago.



THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

A building devoted entirely to woman and her work has been built within the grounds of the Exposition at the expense of the management. This is a forward step for the gentler sex, as in the past woman's place at expositions was scarcely as prominent.

Every phase of work peculiar to women will be presented in an attractive way. To this end twenty-five organizations, composed of women, have been allotted space in the handsome structure erected in their interest.

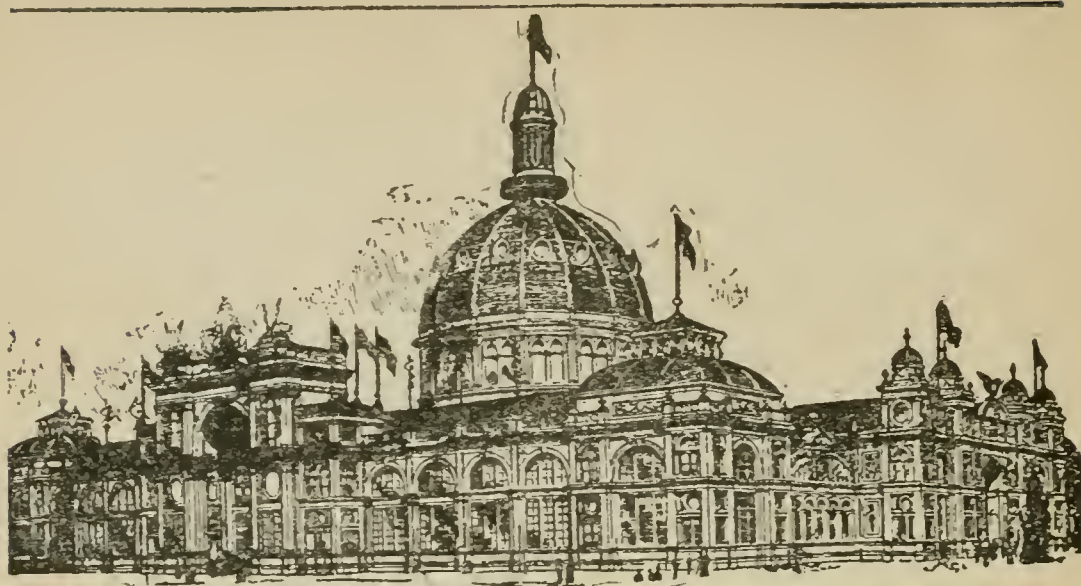
Aside from the regular exhibits of this branch of the Exposition, an inviting café is a feature of the roof garden.

THE DAIRY BUILDING.

This novel covering for a specially interesting exhibit has for its dimensions 95 by 200 feet. It is designed to contain not only a complete exhibit of dairy products, but also a dairy school, in connection with which will be conducted a series of tests for determining the relative merits of different breeds of dairy cattle as milk and butter producers.

On the first floor there is in front a large open space devoted to exhibits of butter, and an operating room in which the Model Dairy will be conducted. On two sides of this room are amphitheater seats capable of accommodating 400 spectators. Under these seats are refrigerators and cold storage rooms for the care of the dairy products. The operating room, which extends to the roof, has on three sides a gallery where the cheese exhibits will be placed. The rest of the second story is devoted to a café, which opens on a balcony overlooking the lake.

Booth), in Gallery of Agricultural Building—See it!



THE U. S. GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

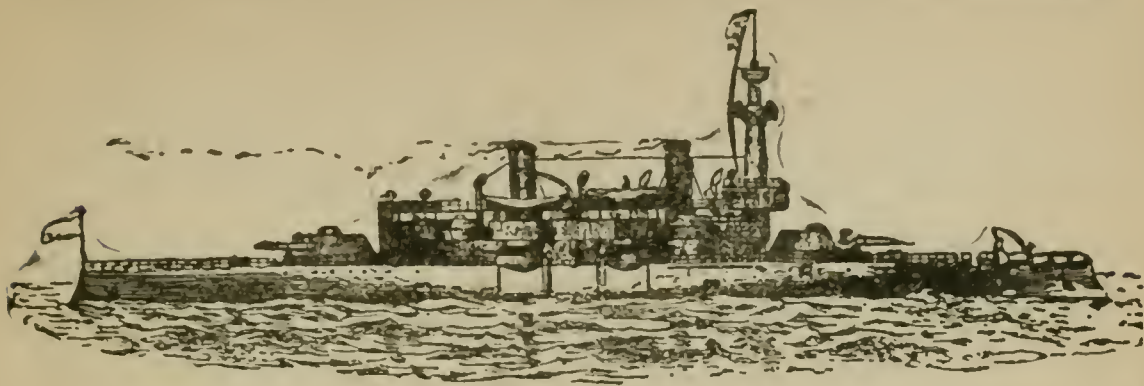
This building is classic in style and bears a strong resemblance to the National Museum and other government buildings at Washington, D. C. It is constructed of iron and glass and measures for its ground area 350 by 420 feet. The leading architectural feature is an imposing central dome 120 feet in diameter and 150 feet high; the floor of this rotunda is kept free from exhibits. Included in the exhibits of this building are those of the department of war, state, postoffice, treasury, justice, agriculture, interior, the fish commission and the Smithsonian Institute. The mint shows every coin made by the United States, and the bureau of engraving and printing shows samples of the paper money. There is also an exhibit of heavy guns and explosives.

OPENING EXERCISES.

On May 1 of this year, the opening ceremonies are to take place. The exercises will be of a simple and sensible character, and in point of expenditure, on the part of the Exposition, will not require an appropriation of more than \$5,000. The public will be admitted on payment of the regular fee of fifty cents a head. All the formal exercises will be held out doors.

FOLLOWING IS THE PROGRAMME OF THE DAY:

1. Music.
2. Presentation of Chiefs of Departments by the Director-General.
3. Music.
4. Address and opening of the World's Columbian Exposition by the President of the United States.
5. Starting Machinery.
6. Official visit from the President of the United States, and the officials of the World's Columbian Exposition and the World's Columbian Commission to the various departments, arrangements having been made previously with each Chief to receive them.



THE U. S. BATTLE SHIP.

The United States Navy presents an unique exhibit in the form of a faithful, full-sized model of one of the new coast line battle ships. It is an imitation, built on piling, off the shore of Lake Michigan. Surrounded by water it gives the appearance of being moored to a wharf. The model is an exact reproduction of the coast line battle ship "Illinois." It is manned by a crew detailed by the government

ETHNOLOGY, ARCHÆOLOGY, PROGRESS OF LABOR AND INVENTION.

DEPARTMENT "M."

PROF. F. W. PUTNAM, Chief.

This department is installed in a building of its own, called "Anthropology—Man and His Works."

The official classification shows thirty classes, which are divided into the following groups:

Group No.

CONTENTS.

159. Models of prehistoric monuments and habitations.
160. Furniture and clothing of uncivilized and partly civilized races.
161. Implements of war and the chase. (See also groups 86 and 113.)
162. Tools and implements of industrial operations.
163. Athletic exercises—games.
164. Objects of spiritual significance and veneration.
165. Historic archæology—illustrating progress of nations.
166. Models and representations of ancient vessels.
167. Reproductions of ancient maps and apparatus of navigation.
168. Models and representations of ancient buildings, cities, etc.
169. Models of habitations built since discovery of America.
170. Originals, copies or graphic representations of inventions.
171. Objects illustrating progress of the amelioration of life.
172. Woman's work.
173. State, national and foreign government exhibits.
174. The North American Indian.
175. Portraits of inventors who have contributed to civilization.
176. Isolated and collective exhibits.

DIMENSIONS AND COST.

The size and cost of the great structures are indicated in the following table:

Buildings.	Dimensions in feet.	Area in acres.	Acreage of floor space including galleries.	Cost.
Manufactures and Liberal Arts.....	787x1,687	30.5	44.	\$1,500,000
Administration.....	262x 262	1.6	4.2	435,000
Mines.....	350x 700	5.6	8.7	265,000
Electricity.....	345x 690	5.5	9.7	401,000
Transportation.....	256x 960	5.6	9.4	370,000
" Annex....	425x 900	8.8	9.2	
Woman's.....	199x 388	1.8	3.3	138,000
Art Galleries.....	320x 500	3.7	4.	670,000
" Annexes (2).	120x 200	1.1	1.1	
Fisheries.....	165x 365	1.4	2.4	224,000
" Annexes (2)....	135 diam.	8	7	
Horticulture.....	250x 998	5.7	6.6	300,000
" Greenhouses(8)	24x 100	5	5	25,000
Machinery.....	492x 846	9.6	17.5	1,200,000
" Annex.....	490x 550	6.2	6.2	
" Power House, etc	100x 461	2.1	1.9	85,000
" Pumping works.	77x 84			
" Machine shop...	146x 250			
Agriculture.....	500x 800	9.2	15.	618,000
" Annex.....	300x 550	3.8	3.9	
" Assembly, etc	125x 450	1.3	1.9	100,000
Forestry.....	200x 500	2.5	2.6	100,000
Saw Mill.....	125x 300	.9	9	35,000
Dairy.....	100x 200	.5	8	30,000
Live Stock (3)....	65x 200	.9	1.2	335,000
" Pavilion.....	280x 440	2.8	2.8	
" Sheds.....	.....	40.	40.	
Casino.....	120x 250	.7	.7	210,000
Music Hall.....	120x 250	.7	.7	
U. S. Government.....	345x 415	153.8	199.9	\$7,041,000
" Imitation Battleship	69.25x 348	.3	.6	400,000
Illinois State.....	160x 450	1.7	3.2	100,000
" Wings (2).....	.....	.3	.....	250,000
		159.4	209.8	\$7,791,000

THE PIER.

All passenger boats land at the great pier, which is eighty feet wide and extends into Lake Michigan 1,000 feet.

STATE BUILDINGS.

While this state participates in the general exhibits throughout the main buildings, it is also represented in miniature by a series of maps in relief in its state building.

ALABAMA.

No legislative provision was made for a building for this state. Private citizens, fired with pride of the commonwealth, contributed, and a creditable representation, especially in its forestry display and school exhibit, is the result.

ARKANSAS.

This state building cost \$100,000, and measures on the ground 144x435 feet. The structure is fashioned after the ancient Spanish missions of California. The total floor space, including galleries is 100,000 square feet.

CALIFORNIA.

The inside finish of this state's building is onyx and marble. No competitive exhibits will be placed in the headquarters building, but there will be an extensive exhibit of Colorado's scenery. Appropriation, \$100,000.

COLORADO.

Fifty thousand dollars was raised by private subscription in this state, the legislature not being in session to make an appropriation. The subscribed fund insures a creditable exhibition in all departments of the Exposition.

CONNECTICUT.

This state building is constructed entirely of native material. The decorations bring to mind colonial days, the furniture, hangings and pictures all being in line of colonial subjects. The structure measures 58x60 feet.

DELAWARE.

This building is a reproduction of old Fort Marion, which was built in 1620 at St. Augustine. The legislature appropriated \$100,000 to be spent on this edifice and to defray the expenses of preparing a characteristic exhibit.

FLORIDA.

By public subscription this state raised \$100,000, to be expended on a handsome building and an appropriate exhibit, which purpose has been accomplished. The state is represented in nearly every department of the Exposition.

GEORGIA.

Marble, brick and stone, the products of this state, entered into the construction of its building. The decoration is the work of Idaho's women. The legislature appropriated \$20,000—\$100,000 being contributed by individual subscription.

IDAHO.

Booth), in Gallery of Agricultural Building—See it!

ILLINOIS.

Of an \$800,000 state appropriation, which is the largest made, this building cost \$250,000. It has an imposing dome 200 feet high. The entire management is in the hands of the State Board of Agriculture.

INDIANA.

This state building is constructed entirely of native material, and cost \$65,000. It is a standing exhibit of the building material of Indiana, and will be headquarters for the entertainment of visitors from that state.

IOWA.

The special building for this state cost \$25,000, the expense being defrayed from a legislative appropriation of \$125,000. It is an attractive structure, and the variety of exhibits is in keeping with the edifice.

KANSAS.

In lieu of legislative appropriation, the people of this state raised \$100,000, of which \$24,000 covered the expense of the state building at the Exposition. The structure is exclusively of Kansas material. All exhibits made in main buildings will be duplicated for the state structure.

KENTUCKY.

In addition to \$100,000 legislative appropriation, the citizens contributed generously. A handsome building has been erected, which will furnish a comfortable resting place for visitors from the Blue Grass region.

LOUISIANA.

Public subscription, in place of a state appropriation, placed \$50,000 at the disposal of commissioners in the interest of state representation at the Exposition. Louisiana's products are found in all departments.

MAINE.

Of a \$40,000 appropriation, \$10,000, with \$15,000 added by private subscription, has been spent for a club house of native granite, which attracts attention. The sons and daughters of the Pine Tree state meet here.

MASSACHUSETTS.

At a cost of \$40,000, this state has built a house modeled after the old Hancock house, Beacon street, Boston, which was erected by Thomas Hancock in 1737. It is of native granite. Massachusetts' appropriation was \$150,000.

MARYLAND.

This state's handsome building, colonial style, cost \$20,000. Canning, oyster, mineral and cereal interests are represented on a broad scale. The exhibit, aside from the building, cost \$30,000, approximately.

Charming frieze of colored glass. Quaker Booth.

Including native material contributed, this building is valued at \$50,000. Aside from offices of administration and reception, the large halls are given up to the exhibit of relics and curiosities of Michigan.

MICHIGAN.

The appropriation of \$50,000 was increased to \$150,000 by the legislature. The handsome building of this state is the result of an architectural competition, the successful design having been awarded \$500 cash.

MINNESOTA.

In the line of agriculture, this state makes an excellent exhibit. The money necessary to give it a notable place among the states at the Exposition was largely subscribed by individual citizens.

MISSISSIPPI.

Fifty thousand dollars has been expended on the building for this state. It will be observed that Missouri is represented extensively in every department of the Exposition, notably in science, art and general education.

MISSOURI.

This state is to be properly represented in the departments of Mines and Mining, Agriculture, Horticulture, Botanical and Education. One of the chief attractions in the Mining exhibit will be the silver statue of Justice; also a gold brick, valued at \$250,000. Fifty thousand dollars was appropriated by the last legislature, and more is expected. The state building cost \$15,000.

MONTANA.

Utility was studied in arranging for this state building. Its plans afford space for all requirements. The total appropriation made by Nebraska is \$50,000.

NEBRASKA.

The main building of Mines and Mining will contain nearly the entire exhibit from this state. The immense silver resources of Nevada will be represented in a glittering display.

NEVADA.

A unique topographical map of the lake and mountain scenery is a feature of this state's exhibit. The appropriation is \$25,000 and the legislature of 1893 has been asked for \$25,000 additional.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

This state has appropriated \$70,000, a liberal portion of which was expended on its building, which is used for headquarters during the Exposition. New Jersey is represented in almost every department.

NEW JERSEY.

The Empire state building is an Italian villa of the 15th century. An appropriation of \$300,000 has been made by the legislature to cover cost of building and an extensive state exhibit.

NEW YORK.

**NORTH
CAROLINA.**

This state appropriated \$25,000, but will have no building. The money will be spent on a fine display in the departments of Agriculture, Mines, Forestry, Fisheries and Horticulture.

**NORTH
DAKOTA.**

This building is 50x70 feet. Great attention has been paid to the wheat exhibit, and a creditable showing is made in other departments, notably that of forestry. The appropriation is \$25,000.

OHIO.

The building of this state is architecturally striking. One hundred thousand dollars was appropriated by the legislature, and spent for a fine exhibit. The Machinery Hall, Mines, Agricultural and Manufactures buildings show off Ohio to best advantage.

OREGON.

A public subscription of \$100,000 attests this state's zeal in the Exposition's interest. In the matter of exhibits, Oregon is represented fully in the Agricultural, Mining and Forestry departments.

**PENNSYL-
VANIA.**

One of the most costly is the building of this state. It contains a grand reception room, in which are placed the antique furnishings of the main room of Independence Hall, Philadelphia. Pennsylvania's appropriation was \$300,000.

**RHODE
ISLAND.**

Doric in style, this building is two stories in height and cost \$11,000. Rhode Island has contributed largely to the Manufactures and Liberal Arts departments. The appropriation was \$50,000.

**SOUTH
CAROLINA.**

This state is generally represented throughout all departments. The legislature having failed to make an appropriation for the purpose, the expenses of an exhibit are defrayed by public subscription.

**SOUTH
DAKOTA.**

This new state by public subscription raised \$30,000 with which to be properly represented at the Exposition. Its building is an old French farm house in style. The legislature is expected to appropriate \$75,000.

TENNESSEE.

This exhibit was prepared with funds raised by public subscription throughout the counties of the state. The products and resources of Tennessee will be found in many departments of the Exposition.

TEXAS.

Legislative aid having been prevented by the laws of this state, money was raised by public subscriptions, the school children not failing to supply their quota. The building is 85x250 feet.

One hundred citizens guaranteed \$10,000 for a state building and the legislature subsequently appropriated \$15,000 for the purpose, relieving the subscribers of the responsibility. An additional appropriation of \$30,000 was made for exhibits.

VERMONT.

The \$25,000 appropriated by this state has been augmented by the public spirit of the commonwealth's citizens. The finest features of the state fair of 1892 are a part of this exhibit. The building is a reproduction of Washington's Mount Vernon home.

VIRGINIA.

This building is constructed entirely of native material. Aside from the value of the material contributed, \$30,000 of the state's money was expended on the structure. The total appropriation is \$100,000.

WASHINGTON.

Of a total appropriation of \$40,000, half this amount was expended on an attractive structure built of native woods. This state is conspicuous in the departments of Mines and Mining, Forestry, Agriculture, Manufactures and Liberal Arts.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Native material enters exclusively into the construction of the building for this state. Of an appropriation of \$65,000, \$30,000 was paid for this handsome structure. The actual cost of the building is \$50,000, the remainder having been donated.

WISCONSIN.

The club house of this state is 50x70 feet and cost \$20,000, which is two-thirds of the whole appropriation. The exhibits are found in the Mines and Mining and Agricultural departments.

WYOMING.

The exhibit of this territory comes under the heading of the Mines and Mining department, and the Indian exhibit.

ARIZONA.

This display is novel, the seal industry being interestingly represented under the auspices of the United States government.

ALASKA.

This prosperous territory, without legislative action, raised by public subscription \$75,000, to be spent in an appropriate exhibit.

NEW MEXICO.

The exhibits from this infant territory are found in the departments of Agriculture and Mines and Mining.

OKLAHOMA.

The building of this state cost \$12,000. A leading feature of the exhibit is a model of the Great Salt Lake in a special pavilion on the State's grounds. Utah will exhibit in all buildings; the appropriation is \$50,000.

UTAH.

Booth), in Gallery of Agricultural Building—See it!

MISCELLANEOUS BUILDINGS.

THE CASINO. The Casino connects with the music hall by the peristyle, and is situated at the foot of the basin. It is designed for resting rooms and restaurants.

LA RABIDA CONVENT. La Rabida Convent is built on the lake shore near the pier. It is a *fac simile* of the convent in Spain bearing the same name, at which Columbus, in his poverty, obtained food and shelter for himself and son.

MUSIC HALL. The music hall has a seating capacity of 2,500. The entertainments given here are under the direction of Theodore Thomas.

RESTAURANTS. Restaurants are located in all main buildings. The total capacity of dining rooms and lunch counters is estimated at 25,000 persons per hour.

NEWS STANDS. The exclusive concession covering this important feature of the Exposition has been awarded to THE UNION NEWS COMPANY. Stands are located in all main buildings and in other convenient places within the enclosure. Superintendent Edward R. Walsh represents the Company in handling the news business.

STATUARY.

There are forty-eight sculptural groups, and about 100 figures of heroic size, throughout the grounds and buildings.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. Among the most conspicuous of these is the statue of Benjamin Franklin, by Rohl-Smith, which is sixteen feet high, cost \$3,000, and stands in the main entrance of the Electricity building.

REPUBLIC. Republic, by D. C. French, is sixty feet high, and stands on a pedestal forty feet in height, at entrance to the basin from Lake Michigan. Cost, with pedestal, \$25,000.

GRAND FOUNTAIN. At the head of the basin stands the grand fountain. It was made in Paris at a cost of \$50,000 by MacMonies. In diameter it is 150 feet. Its waters can be illuminated by electricity. Other fountains are to be found throughout the grounds.

MIDWAY PLAISANCE ATTRACTIONS.

An important part of the Exposition site is a narrow strip of land seven-eighths of a mile in length and containing about eighty acres. On this strip, extending west from Jackson Park, and connecting Washington Park, are located all the amusement and mercantile features of the Exposition

STATES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

Thirty-seven states and territories participate in the Exposition.

Arizona.....	\$ 30,000	Nebraska.....	\$ 50,000
*Alabama.....	20,000	*New Hampshire.....	25,000
*Arkansas.....	40,000	New Jersey.....	70,000
California.....	300,000	New Mexico.....	35,000
Colorado.....	100,000	New York.....	300,000
Delaware.....	10,000	North Carolina.....	25,000
Florida.....	50,000	North Dakota.....	25,000
*Georgia.....	100,000	Ohio.....	125,000
Idaho.....	20,000	*Oregon.....	100,000
Illinois.....	800,000	Pennsylvania.....	300,000
Indiana.....	75,000	Rhode Island.....	50,000
Iowa.....	125,000	*South Dakota.....	25,000
Kansas.....	100,000	*Texas (expected).....	300,000
Maine.....	40,000	Vermont.....	40,000
Massachusetts.....	150,000	Washington.....	100,000
Michigan.....	100,000	West Virginia.....	40,000
Minnesota.....	50,000	Wisconsin.....	65,000
Missouri.....	150,000	Wyoming.....	30,000
Montana.....	50,000		

States indicated by * raised the amount of money set opposite their names by popular subscription.

PREVIOUS WORLD'S FAIRS.

The subjoined table shows some interesting facts concerning previous World's Fairs. It will be seen that, while a gradual increase in magnitude has been the rule, the Paris Exposition of 1889 far outstripped all of its predecessors in the number of admissions and in receipts. Its revenue was more than two and a quarter millions of dollars over its cost.

Where Held.	Year	Acres Covered by Buildings.	No. of Exhibitors.	Days Open.	No. of Admis'ns.	Receipts.
London.....	1851	21	17,000	144	6,039,135	\$1,780,000
Paris.....	1855	24½	22,000	200	5,162,330	644,100
London.....	1862	23½	28,652	121	6,211,103	1,644,260
Paris.....	1867	37	52,000	217	10,200,000	2,103,675
Vienna.....	1873	40	42,000	186	7,254,687	
Philadelphia.....	1876	60	30,864	159	9,910,996	3,813,724
Paris.....	1878	60	40,366	194	16,032,725	2,531,650
Paris.....	1889	75½	55,000	183	28,149,353	8,300,000
Chicago.....	1893	200				

Start the day right! For breakfast—Quaker Oats.

FOREIGN COMMISSIONERS.

COUNTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC...	Señor Don Julio Victorica.....	Buenos Ayres
AUSTRIA.....	Marquis Olivier Bacquehem.....	Vienna
BELGIUM	Monsieur A. Vercruysse	Brussels
BRAZIL.....	Jose Simeao de Oliveira.....	Rio Janeiro
BRITISH GUIANA..	Hon. B. Howell Jones	Georgetown
BRITISH HONDURAS.....	Hon. John H. Phillips.....	Belize
CANADA.....	Prof. William Saunders.....	Ottawa
CAPE COLONY.....	L. Wiener.....	Cape Town, Africa
CEYLON.....	Hon. J. J. Grinlinton, M. L. C.....	Colombo
COLOMBIA	Señor Don Carlos Martinez Silva.....	Bogota
COSTA RICA	Señor Don David J. Guzman.....	San Jose
CUBA	Señor Don Antonio C. Telleria	Havana
DENMARK	Dr. Emil Meyer.....	Copenhagen
DUTCH GUIANA....	Baron Schimmelpenninck.....	Paramaribo
DUTCH WEST INDIES.....	Hon. J. H. R. Beaujon	Curacoa
ECUADOR	Dr. Eduardo Arosemena	Guayaquil
FRANCE	Mons. C. Krantz.....	Paris
GERMANY	Hon. Ad. Wermuth	Berlin
GREAT BRITAIN..	Sir Henry T. Wood	London
GUATEMALA	Señor Don Manuel Lemus....	Guatemala City
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.....	Hon. Samuel Parker.....	Honolulu
HAYTI.....	Chas. A. Preston.....	New York City
HONDURAS	Dr. R. Fritzgartner.....	Tegucigalpa
JAMAICA	Col. C. J. Ward, C. M. G.....	Kingston
JAPAN.....	Hon. Togama Kawano	Tokio
KOREA	Mr. Ye Wan Yong.....	Seoul
LIBERIA	Hon. A. King.....	Monrovia
MAURITIUS	W. Arthur Edwards	Island of Mauritius
MEXICO	Señor Lic Miguel Serrano	Mexico City
NETHERLANDS]	Jhr S. Van Citters.....	The Hague, Holland
NEW CALEDONIA..	Mons. L. Gauharou... ..	Noumea
NEW SOUTH WALES.....	Hon. Arthur Renwick	Sydney
NICARAGUA	Don Antonio Salaverri.....	Managua
NORWAY	Hon. H. R. Astrup.....	Christiania
PARAGUAY	Señor Don Benj. Aceval	Asuncion
PERSIA	Hon. E. Spencer Pratt	Teheran
PERU	Don Eduardo Habich	Lima
PORTO RICO.....	Señor Don Jose G. del Valle.....	San Juan
RUSSIA	Hon. Privy Councillor Behr....	St. Petersburg
SALVADOR.....	Dr. Esteban Castro.....	San Salvador
SPAIN	Count of Casa Miranda	Madrid
SWEDEN	Hon. Rich Åkerman.....	Stockholm
TRANSCAVAL	General Joubert.....	Transvaal, Africa
TRINIDAD	Sir Frederick Broome, K. C. M..	Port of Spain
TURKEY	Hakky Bey.....	Constantinople
URUGUAY	Señor Don Federico R. Vidella....	Montevideo

THE WORLD'S CONGRESS AUXILIARY.

A series of World's Congresses will be held in connection with the Exposition. The World's Congress Auxiliary has been organized and authorized to promote the success of such congresses.

The objects are to provide for the proper presentation of the intellectual and moral progress of the world.

To provide places of meeting and other facilities for conventions.

To arrange and conduct a series of union congresses for the presentation to the people of the most important results obtained in the several departments of civilized life.

To provide for the proper publication of the proceedings of such congresses.

To bring all the departments of human progress into harmonious relations with each other.

To secure the effectual prosecution of plans by the organization of a series of world-wide fraternities, through whose efforts and influence the moral and intellectual forces of mankind may be made dominant throughout the world.

The officers of the auxiliary organization are :

C. C. BONNEY, *President*. L. J. GAGE, *Treasurer*.
T. B. BRYAN, *Vice-President*. BENJ. BUTTERWORTH, *Secretary*

The work is divided into sixteen departments, each having a chairman, who has been selected with reference to his knowledge of the subject covered. The following table is self-explanatory :

No.	Department.	Chairman.	Address.	Month in which Congress is held
1.	Agriculture.	Benj. Butterworth.	Chicago.	October.
2.	Art.	C. L. Hutchinson.	Chicago.	August.
3.	Commerce and Finance.	Lyman J. Gage.	Chicago.	June.
4.	Education.	Rt. Rev. S. Fallows.	Chicago.	July.
5.	Engineering.	E. L. Corthell.	Chicago.	August.
6.	Government.	C. C. Bonney.	Chicago.	August.
7.	Literature.	Dr. W. F. Poole.	Chicago.	July.
8.	Labor.	W. P. Mills, M. A.	Chicago.	October.
9.	Medicine.	C. C. Bonney.	Chicago.	May.
10.	Moral and Social Reform.	John G. Shortall.	Chicago.	June.
11.	Music.	Theodore Thomas.	Chicago.	May.
12.	Public Press.	Wm. P. Nixon.	Chicago.	May.
13.	Religion.	Rev. J. H. Barrows.	Chicago.	September.
14.	Science and Philosophy.	Dr. R. N. Foster.	Chicago.	July.
15.	Temperance.	Archbishop Ireland.	St. Paul.	June.
16.	Sunday Rest.	W. W. Atterbury.	New York.	September.

Booth), in Gallery of Agricultural Building—See it!

THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

Properly termed the Garden City in days gone by, Chicago was selected by congress as the site of the Exposition because of its being a true type of the American city. Its comparative youth and marvelous development mark it as a wonder in size, cultivation and wealth.

In point of population Chicago is the sixth city of the world, taking its place in line with London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin and New York.

It was organized as a city under the laws of the state of Illinois in 1837, with a population of 4,170, and covered an area of ten square miles. The United States census of 1891 gave Chicago a population of 1,098,576, the city directory of 1892 increased the number to 1,428,000. The area at this time is 181 square miles. The longest highway in the city is Halsted street, which extends from the northern to the southern boundary, a distance of twenty-four miles.

The commerce of the city for 1891 was \$1,459,000,000, against \$20,000,000 for 1850. In the same year the amount of money paid to employes in manufacturing establishments was \$104,904,000, while the capital employed in manufacturing was \$210,302,000.

The estimated value of public school property in 1892 was \$58,000,000, the cost of maintaining the schools of all grades for 1891, \$5,000,000.

It is interesting to note the statistics bearing upon the shipping of Chicago. In 1891, there entered and cleared at New York 16,000 vessels, while at Chicago 20,200 vessels entered and cleared.

Practically Chicago is the terminal point of all the trunk lines of railway, north, south, east and west, in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

Over 90,000 miles of railroads center in Chicago at the present time. It is admitted to be the greatest railway center in the world. Estimates have been made showing that more passengers arrive and depart, more merchandise is received and shipped daily, than at any other point on earth.

Illinois has the greatest railway mileage of any state in the Union—15,000 miles.

It is everywhere acknowledged that Chicago is the most magnificently built city on this sphere to-day, and this in the face of the fact that about a score of years ago the entire business district and part of the residence section was wiped out by a great conflagration.

This holocaust of 1871 was started on Sunday night, October 8. There had been on the previous evening a disastrous conflagration on the west side, involving a heavy loss of property in the lumber district. Within twenty-four hours after the flames began to spread, that portion of the south side north of Harrison street, and nearly all of the north side was consumed.

The total area swept by the great fire was about three and one-third square miles; 18,000 buildings were destroyed, at an estimated loss of \$190,000,000. About 200 persons perished.

One year after the fire many of the best business blocks were rebuilt; five years after the fire the city was more handsome and prosperous than ever; ten years after the fire nearly all traces of the calamity had disappeared.

The visitor has every opportunity of enjoying himself to the full limit, no matter in what direction his tastes may lead him. There are twenty-five first-class theaters and places of amusement. The estimated attendance at these places is 30,000 persons.

There are upwards of 500 places of divine worship in Chicago, enrolling congregations of not less than 150,000 per Sunday. The elegance of many of the edifices is impressive, and, in point of architecture, the churches afford an attractive study.

There are about 400 miles of street railway tracks gridironing the city and furnishing transportation for upwards of three-quarters of a million people.

The floating population of Chicago averages 75,000 daily; the hotel and other accommodations for transients being great enough to care for 150,000.

OMNIBUS AND BAGGAGE TRANSFER.

Uniformed agents of the Parmelee Transfer Company pass through trains before the city is reached. If it is desired, the visitor may surrender his railroad baggage checks and take the agent's receipt. The property will be delivered to any hotel, or depot, without further care on the visitor's part.

Charge for transfer between any depot, or hotel, is fifty cents for each person, including one trunk. For each additional trunk a charge of twenty cents is made.

For reliable information as to the point of destination in the city the visitor should consult uniformed agents or policemen always to be found within the depots.

OFFICIAL RATES FOR HACKS AND CABS.

Approved by City Council, November 14, 1892.

ONE-HORSE VEHICLES.

One mile or less, one or two passengers.....	\$0 50
Each additional mile, one or more passengers.....	25
For first hour.....	75
Each quarter-hour additional.....	20
For services outside city limits and in parks, one hour.....	1 00
For each quarter-hour additional.....	25

TWO-HORSE VEHICLES.

Between railroad depots, one or two passengers.....	\$1 00
Not exceeding one mile, one or two passengers.....	1 00
Over one and less than two miles, one or two passengers.....	1 50
Each additional two passengers of same party.....	50
Each additional mile exceeding two.....	50
Each additional passenger of same party.....	50
Rate for one hour....	2 00
Each additional hour.....	1 00

BAGGAGE RATES.

Five hundred pounds or less, one mile, fifty cents; for each additional mile twenty-five cents.

NOTICE.

Passengers must notify the driver when starting, if they desire to use the vehicle by the hour; otherwise the driver may assume that he is hired by the mile.

For any detention exceeding fifteen minutes, when working by the mile, the driver may demand at the rate of \$1.00 per hour.

Drivers, when hired by the hour, may charge for the time necessary to return to the stand at which engaged.

When hired by the hour, such vehicle can carry two passengers for the same hour rates.

Children between five and fourteen years of age, half above rates; children less than five years of age, no charge,

Passengers are allowed, without charge, baggage not to exceed one trunk and twenty-five pounds of other baggage. Where whole weight of baggage is over 100 pounds, the driver may charge fifteen cents for each parcel constituting such overweight.

Rates must be kept posted in the vehicle.

Strangers giving checks for baggage to driver should note number of his badge. Before entering vehicle carefully note number of the conveyance, or the figure on badge worn by driver. In case of trouble of any kind with hackmen, make prompt complaint to Lieut. Dollard, Room 6, City Hall.

CHICAGO HOTEL CUSTOMS.

The customs here given are those that prevail at hotels where the higher prices are charged. Where lower prices prevail, the conveniences at the disposal of the visitor are proportionately reduced.

Visitors will find it to their advantage to engage rooms by telegraph or mail. On arrival at the hotel, the visitor should register his name, and procure his room and private parlor if desired. Each hotel has a public parlor, open to all guests. The use of private parlor is exceptional. No fees to waiters or servants are necessary. Money or valuables should be deposited in a safe that is kept for that purpose in the hotel office, and which can be used without charge. If left in the rooms, they are at the risk of the owner. A printed tariff of charges and hotel rules is posted on the door of each room.

It is customary for first-class hotels to have steam elevators and electric or other signal bells, connecting the rooms and hotel office, that can be used by the guests without charge.

Physicians can be procured on application to the hotel clerk. Telegraph offices, book and newspaper stands (at which tickets for places of amusement can be procured), barber shops, wash rooms, reading rooms, billiard rooms and coat rooms (where the visitor can deposit hand baggage and receive a check therefor) are connected with first-class hotels.

Chicago hotels are conducted on one of two plans.

The American plan charges the visitor a fixed rate per day, which pays for meals, lodging and attendance. Three meals are served per day, in dining rooms that are used in common by all guests. A head waiter receives the guest and assigns him a seat at table. The guest can select anything he may desire from a printed bill of fare. An extra charge is made for wines or liquors, and for meals sent to rooms. Separate meal accommodations are provided for nurses and children at reduced rates. If they occupy seats at the regular table, full rates are charged.

Under the European plan the visitor is charged a fixed rate per day for room only; meals are served in a restaurant connected with the hotel. A printed bill of fare is used, having prices affixed to each item; the visitor orders what he may require, and is charged for what he orders.

Visitors expecting to remain in the city for a greater length of time than a week can find pleasant accommodations at the hundreds of boarding houses located in every district of Chicago, varying in style and price to suit all classes.

LIST OF HOTELS.

Alhambra	State street, cor. Archer avenue.
Atlantic	Van Buren and Sherman streets.
Auditorium	Michigan avenue and Congress street.
Boston, The	Fifty-fifth street and Jackson avenue.
Burke's	140 and 142 Madison street.
Clifton House	Wabash avenue and Monroe street.
Commercial	Lake and Dearborn streets.
Continental	Wabash avenue and Madison street.
Gault House	Madison and Clinton streets.
Gore's	266 Clark street.
Grand Pacific	Clark and Jackson streets.
Great Northern	237 Dearborn street.
Hotel Brevoort	143 Madison street.
Hotel Brunswick	Michigan avenue and Madison street.
Hotel Grace	Clark and Jackson streets.
Hotel Metropole	Michigan avenue and 23d street.
Hotel Richelieu	Michigan avenue and Jackson street.
Hotel Wellington	Wabash avenue and Jackson street.
Keene, The	Fifty-fifth street and Ellis avenue.
Leland	Michigan avenue and Jackson street.
McCoy's	Clark and Van Buren streets.
Mecca Hotel	Thirty-fourth and State streets.
Palmer House	State and Monroe streets
Revere House	Clark and Michigan streets.
Saratoga	155 to 161 Dearborn street.
Sherman House	Clark and Randolph streets
Southern	Wabash avenue and 22d street.
Tremont House	Dearborn and Lake streets
Victoria Hotel	Michigan avenue and Van Buren street.
Virginia Hotel	Rush and Ohio streets.
Windsor	147 to 153 Dearborn street.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

AMBULANCES.	Police patrol wagons have ambulance equipment
BARBER SHOPS.	Can be found in all hotels.
BATH ROOMS.	In hotels and larger barber shops.
BEGGARS.	As a rule, are impostors; dispense charity through benevolent institutions.
CITY DIRECTORY.	Contains: business houses, residents, street guide, general information, and can be found at all hotels and drug stores for inspection.
CONFIDENCE MEN.	Lend no money to strangers under any pretext.
DAILY PAPERS.	Contain amusement ads. and railway time schedules, church service announcements on Sunday.
DISTANCES.	Ten squares to a mile in Chicago.
OMNIBUSES	For a fifty-cent fee, convey passengers from trains to hotels and other depots.
POLICEMAN.	Apply to him for information. He is attentive to the stranger and "knows it all."
RESTAURANTS.	There are 3,000 in Chicago; find them in all parts of the city.
STREET CARS.	Stop only at further side of street crossing, except in the middle of long blocks where signs indicate stopping places.

TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE AND MESSENGER SERVICE.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

COMPANY.	LOCATION.
American District Telegraph Co.	203 Washington street.
Chicago & Milwaukee Telegraph Co.	56 Board of Trade.
Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Co.	59 Clark street.
Gold and Stock Telegraph Co.	9 Rialto building.
North American Telegraph Co.	Clark and Jackson streets.
Postal Telegraph Cable Co.	Clark and Jackson streets.
Western Union Telegraph Co.	La Salle and Washington streets.

Branch offices of the different telegraph companies can be found in all the principal hotels, exchanges, railway stations and many prominent points throughout the city, as well as in convenient parts of the Exposition grounds.

TELEPHONE COMPANIES.

COMPANIES.	LOCATION.
Central Union Telephone Co.	203 Washington street.
Chicago Telephone Co.	203 Washington street.
Lowth-Steths Telephone Co.	225 Dearborn street.

Public telephones can be found in all parts of the city, principally in hotels and drug stores. The usual charge is ten cents for local service. In the principal hotels and public telephone offices can be found long distance telephones through which communication may be had with surrounding towns within a radius of 200 miles, for which the charge is generally seventy-five cents.

AMERICAN DISTRICT MESSENGER SERVICE.

Company's main office, 203 Washington street.

Automatic calls can be found in nearly all depots, hotels, drug stores, saloons, restaurants and principal business houses. Messenger boys in uniform may be summoned from any of these places for the purpose of delivering letters or parcels to any part of the city, or executing errands of any kind. The charge is from fifteen cents up, according to time required and distance covered.

THE CITY RAILWAYS.

Elevated Rapid Transit Road, on South Side, running from Congress street to Jackson Park, fare, for any distance, five cents.

Chicago City Railway Co., office 2020 State street, operating surface roads on South Side.

North Chicago Street Railway Co., office 444 North Clark street, operating all surface roads on North Side.

West Chicago City Railway Co., office corner Washington and Jefferson streets, operating all surface roads on West Side.

SOUTH SIDE LINES.

LINES.	START ON.	CORNER.	VIA.	To
Elevated.....	Near State	Congress st	Alley	Jackson Park
State St. Cable....	State st	Lake st	State st	63d st
State St. Cable (Sign 39th street)	State st	Lake st	State st	39th st
Cottage Gve Cable	Wabash av	Randolph st	Cottage Gve.	39th st
Hyde Park Cable.	Wabash av	Randolph st	Cottage Gve.	Jackson Park
Oakwoods Cable..	Wabash av	Randolph st	Cottage Gve.	71st st
Indiana Avenue..	Wabash av	Randolph st	Indiana av	51st st
Archer Avenue...	State st	Lake st	Archer av	Pitney st
Hanover & Wal- lace Street.....	State st	Lake st	Archer av	39th st
Wentworth Ave. & 63d Street....	Clark st	W'shi'gt'n st	Wentw'th av	63d st
Clark Street Line	Clark st	W'shi'gt'n st	Van Buren st	Wabash av
Halsted Street....	Halsted st	O'Neil st	Halsted st	69th st
Ashland Avenue..	Archer av	31st st	Ashland av	69th st
22d Street.....	22d st	Indiana av	22d st	Stewart av
26th Street.....	26th st	Cottage Gve.	26th st	Halsted st
31st & Halsted St.	31st st	Lake Front	31st st	Halsted st
31st & Brighton...	31st st	Lake Front	Archer av	Western av
35th Street.....	35th st	State st	35th st	Ullman av
35th St. & Rhodes Avenue	35th st	Cottage Gve.	Rhodes av	39th st
38th Street.....	Archer av	Halsted st	38th st	Kedzie av
39th Street.....	39th st	Cottage Gve.	39th st	Halsted st
43d Street.....	43d st	Lake Front	41st st	Stock Yards
47th Street.....	47th st	Cottage Gve.	47th st	Ashland av
51st Street.....	51st st	State st	51st st	Washi'g'n P'h
61st & 63d Street..	61st st	State st	63d st	Jackson Park
63d & 61st Street..	61st st	State st	63d st	Halsted st
69th Street.....	State st	64th st	69th st	Leavitt st
79th Street.....	61st st	State st	79th st	Halsted st

WEST SIDE LINES.

LINE.	START ON.	CORNER.	VIA.	To.
Madison St. Cable	La Salle st	Madison st	Madison st	W. 40th st
Milwaukee Avenue Cable.....	La Salle st	Madison st	Milw'kee av	Armitage av
Milwaukee & N. Avenue Cable...	La Salle st	Madison st	North av	California av
Noble Street.....	La Salle st	Madison st	Wood st	Clybourn av
Division Street...	La Salle st	Madison st	Division st	California av
Chicago Avenue...	La Salle st	Madison st	Division st	California av
Ogden Avenue....	La Salle st	Madison st	Ogden av	Millard av
Indiana Street....	Randolph st	State st	Indiana st	Western av
Lake Street.....	Randolph st	State st	Lake st	W. 40th st
Randolph Street..	Randolph st	State st	Lake st	Western av
18th Street.....	Randolph st	State st	Leavitt st	Blue Island av
S. Halsted Street.	Randolph st	State st	Halsted st	Stock Yards
Clinton & Jefferson Street.....	Randolph st	State st	Jefferson st	Meager st
Van Buren Street	Randolph st	State st	Van Buren st	Kedzie av
Van Buren Street	Van Buren st	State st	Van Buren st	Kedzie av
12th Street.....	Van Buren st	State st	12th st	Hamlin av
12th Street.....	W'shi'gt'n st	State st	12th st	California av
Blue Island Ave..	W'shi'gt'n st	State st	Blue Isl. av	Western av
Adams Street & Centre Avenue..	Adams st	State st	Centre av	21st st
Washington & Centre Avenue..	Michigan av	W'shi'gt'n st	Centre av	14th st

NORTH SIDE LINES.

LINE.	START ON.	CORNER.	VIA.	To.
Clark St. Cable...	Monroe st	La Salle st	Clark st	Diversey st
Lincoln Avenue..	Monroe st	La Salle st	Lincoln av	Wrightw'd st
Clybourn Avenue	Monroe st	La Salle st	Clybourn av	Fullerton av
Division Street...	Monroe st	La Salle st	Division st	Milwaukee av
Garfield Ave. & Centre Street...	Monroe st	La Salle st	Garfield av	Racine av
Wells St. Cable...	Monroe st	La Salle st	Wells st	Diversey st
Lincoln Avenue..	Monroe st	La Salle st	Wells st	Wrightw'd av
Fullerton Avenue	Monroe st	La Salle st	Racine av	Webster av
Halsted Street....	Monroe st	La Salle st	Halsted st	Evanston av
Larrabee Street...	Clark st	W'shi'gt'n st	Larrabee st	Lincoln av
Sedgwick Street..	Clark st	W'shi'gt'n st	Sedgewick st	Centre av
Division Street...	Clark st	W'shi'gt'n st	Clybourn av	Racine av
N. State Street...	State st	Lake st	Division st	Clark st
Larrabee Street..	5th av	Randolph st	Larrabee st	Lincoln av
Gross Park L....	Lincoln av	Wrig'twd av	.....	Gross Park
North avenue....	North av	Clark st	North av	Milwaukee av
Dearborn Street..	N. Wells st	N. W. Depot	Dearborn st	Dearborn Sta
Lawrence Avenue	Clark st	Diversey st	Clark st	Lawrence av
Graceland Ave...	Clark st	Diversey st	Clark st	Graceland av
Clybourn Avenue.	Clybourn av	Fullerton av	Clybourn av	Belmont av

Booth), in Gallery of Agricultural Building—See it!

CHICAGO PARK SYSTEM.

Within the city limits there are twenty-eight parks and public squares, covering an area of 1,975 acres, exclusive of space devoted to the miles of boulevards which are part of the park system. The extent of this great park and boulevard plan can best be realized by reference to the map which clearly portrays this important feature of Chicago's attractions.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL PARKS.

NAME.	SECTION	ACRES.	LOCATION.
Douglas.....	West	180	12th street and Ogden avenue.
Ellis.....	South	3.4	37th st. W. of Cottage Grove av.
Garfield.....	West	186	4½ miles W. on Madison St.
Groveland.....	South	3.4	Cottage Grove av. near 35th st.
Humboldt.....	West	200	Division st. and California av
Jackson.....	South	586	57th street and Lake Front.
Jefferson.....	West	5.5	Adams and Throop street.
Lake Front.....	South	41	Lake Front—Randolph to 12th st.
Lincoln.....	North	250	Clark and North avenue.
Midw'y Plaisance.	South	80	59th st. and Cottage Grove av.
Union.....	West	14	Washington and Ashland Boul.
Vernon.....	West	4	Polk and Throop streets.
Washington.....	South	371	Cottage Grove av. and 51st st.
Woodlawn.....	South	3.8	35th st. and Cottage Grove av.
14 Small Parks....	.....	46.9	
	Total....	1,975	

CEMETERIES.

The absence of church graveyards in Chicago is conspicuous. The cemeteries are all, large and small, located on the outskirts of the city. A list showing name and location of each is appended.

NAME.	LOCATION.
Calvary.	Ten miles north on Clark street.
Forest Home.	Nine miles west on Madison.
Graceland.	Five miles north on Clark street
Mt. Greenwood.	Morgan Park.
Mt. Hope.	Washington Heights.
Mt. Olivet.	Morgan Park.
Mt. Olive.	Nine miles west on C., M. & St. P. Ry.
Oakwoods.	Cottage Grove avenue, cor. 67th st.
Rose Hill.	Seven miles north on Clark street.
St. Boniface	Six miles north on Clark street.
Waldheim	Ten miles west on Harrison street.

Seats reserved for ladies. Everything free. Quaker Booth.

CHURCHES OF CHICAGO.

In the line of religious worship and the temples erected in this interest the visitor will notice that, unlike the older cities, there are no church edifices in the business center, nor along any of the great business arteries. The leading churches of the three divisions of the city are removed to the extent of a street car trip from the hotels and depots of the South Side.

On the South Side the leading houses of worship are to be found within the district south of 18th street.

On the West Side the finest edifices are found in the district west of Centre avenue.

On the North Side the district in which the great congregations worship is east of Clark street and north of Erie.

The usual hours for services are at 10:30 A. M. and at 7:30 P. M.

Reference to the city directory will show the location of any one of Chicago's 524 churches.

Subjoined is a table showing the number of churches established in Chicago and the number controlled by the several denominations respectively :

CHURCHES.

Baptist.....	44	Episcopal Reformed.....	9
“ Missions.....	9	Free Methodists.....	5
Christian.....	5	Independent.....	4
Congregational.....	55	Jewish Synagogues.....	16
“ Missions.....	20	Methodist Episcopal.....	61
Evangelical Association of		“ African.....	5
North America.....	10	“ Bohemian.....	2
Evangelical Lutheran English	4	“ German	12
“ “ Danish....	3	“ Norwegian	5
“ “ German... 33		“ Swedish.....	11
“ “ Norwegi'n 7		Presbyterian.....	41
“ “ Swedish .. 5		“ Missions....	11
“ “ Sep'ratists 2		Roman Catholic.....	86
“ United.....	14	Swedenborgian.....	1
“ Reform.....	2	Unitarian... ..	4
Episcopal.....	30	Universalist.....	7
“ Missions.....	6	Miscellaneous.....	7

COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES AND THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

Baptist Union Theological Seminary.	Morgan Park.
Chicago Manual Training School.	Michigan avenue and 12th st.
Chicago Theological Seminary.	81 Ashland boulevard.
Garrett Biblical Institute.	Evanston, Ill.
German Lutheran Theological Seminary.	437 North Ashland avenue.
McCormick Theological Seminary.	106 North Halsted street.
Northwestern University.	Evanston, Ill.
St. Ignatius College.	413 West 12th street.
St. Procopius College.	704 Allport avenue.
Union College of Law.	40 Dearborn street.
University of Chicago.	Ellis avenue and 57th street
Western Theological Seminary.	1113 Washington boulevard.
Woman's College of Literature and Art.	Evanston, Ill.

SOCIAL CLUBS.

Incident to metropolitan life, business and social clubs are a necessity. In Chicago there is a great variety, representing many interests. The leading ones are included in the following list, which indicates name and location :

NAME.	LOCATION.
Calumet.	Michigan avenue, corner 20th street
Chicago.	Michigan avenue and Van Buren st
Columbus.	43 and 45 Monroe street.
Fortnightly.	Michigan avenue, cor. Van Buren st
Harvard.	Harvard street, corner 63d street.
Hyde Park.	Washington avenue, corner 51st st.
Illinois.	154 Ashland avenue.
Indiana.	3349 Indiana avenue.
Irish-American.	40 Dearborn street.
Iroquois.	110 Monroe street.
Kenwood.	Lake avenue, corner 47th street.
Lakeside.	Indiana avenue, near 31st street.
Marquette.	Dearborn avenue cor. Maple street
La Salle.	542 Monroe street.
Press.	133 Clark.
Standard.	Michigan avenue cor. 24th street.
Union.	Dearborn ave., cor. Washington pl
Union League.	Jackson st., cor. Custom House pl.
Washington Park.	South Park avenue, cor. 61st street.
Whitechapel.	Calhoun pl., bet. 5th ave. and LaSalle.

A complete list of special clubs can be found in the City Directory, pages 34 to 49.

HOSPITALS.

The subjoined list contains the name and location of the principal hospitals of the city :

NAME.	LOCATION.
Alexian Brothers.	559 to 569 North Market street.
Augustana.	151 Lincoln avenue.
Bennett.	Ada, corner Fulton street.
Chicago Emergency.	194 Superior street.
Chicago Homeopathic.	Wood, corner York street.
Chicago Hospital for Women and Children.	Adams, corner Paulina street.
Cook County.	Harrison, corner Wood street.
German.	754 and 756 Larrabee street.
Hahnemann.	2811 to 2815 Groveland avenue.
Illinois Charitab'e Eye and Ear.	227 West Adams street.
Marine.	North Halsted, cor. Graceland ave.
Maurice Porter Memorial.	606 Fullerton avenue.
Mercy.	Calumet avenue, corner 26th street.
Michael Reese.	29th street, corner Groveland ave.
National Temperance.	3411 Cottage Grove avenue.
Presbyterian.	Congress, corner Wood street.
St. Elizabeth's.	Davis, corner Thompson street.
St. Joseph's.	360 Garfield avenue.
St. Luke's Free.	1420 to 1436 Indiana avenue.
Wesley.	355 Ohio street.
Woman's.	32d street, corner Rhodes avenue.

ASYLUMS.

The voluntary subscriptions to charity and charitable institutions in Chicago annually, is estimated at over \$8,000,000.

Chicago Industrial School for Girls.	49th street and Indiana ave.
Chicago Nursery and Half Orphan Ass'n.	855 North Halsted.
Chicago Home for Incurables.	56th street and Ellis avenue.
Chicago Orphan Asylum.	2228 Michigan avenue.
Cook County Insane Asylum.	Dunning, Illinois.
Danish Lutheran Orphan's Home.	Maplewood, Illinois.
Erring Woman's Refuge.	5024 Indiana avenue.
Foundlings' Home.	114 South Wood street.
German Old People's Home.	Harlem.
Guardian Angel German Orphan Asylum.	High Ridge.
Holy Family Orphan Asylum.	Holt and Division streets.
Home for the Aged.	Harrison and Throop streets.
Home for Unemployed Girls.	Market and Elm streets.
Home for the Friendless.	1926 Wabash avenue.
Home of Providence.	Calumet ave. and 26th st.
House of Good Shepherd.	North Market and Hill sts.
Illinois Industrial School for Girls.	South Evanston, Ill.
Illinois Manual Training School for Boys.	Glenwood, Ill.
Illinois Masonic Orphan's Home.	447 Carroll avenue.
Industrial Home for Girls.	1396 West Van Buren street.
Martha Washington Home.	Graceland and Western aves.
Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Home.	1418 Wabash avenue.
Old People's Home.	Indiana avenue and 39th st.
School for the Deaf and Dumb.	409 South May street.
Soldiers' Home.	107 Dearborn street.
St. Francis' Home of Providence.	Market and Elm streets.
St. Joseph Home for Friendless.	409 South May street.
St. Joseph Orphan Association.	35th street and Lake avenue.
St. Joseph Provident Orphan Asylum.	Crawford and Belmont aves.
St. Mary's Training School for Boys.	Feehanville, Ill.
St. Vincent's Infant Asylum.	191 La Salle street.
Ulrich Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum.	Center and Burling.
Washingtonian Home.	556 to 592 West Madison st.
Working Boys' Home.	363 West Jackson street.
Working Womans' Home.	21 South Peoria street.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

Goodrich Transportation Co., foot of Michigan avenue.
 Graham & Morton Transportation Co., Wabash avenue.
 Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation Co.,
 7 Rush street.

NEWSPAPERS.

No city in the country is better equipped with high class newspapers than Chicago. There are published in the Garden City twenty-four (24) dailies, and over 500 weekly, semi-monthly, bi-monthly and quarterly periodicals.

A complete list of all papers, printed in the various languages, can be found by referring to page 1885 City Directory.

DAILY LIST.

NAME OF PAPER.	TIME ISSUED.	PRICE, CENTS.	POLITICS.	LOCATION.
Chicago Daily News..	Evening...	1	Independent	123 Fifth avenue.
Chicago Dispatch....	Evening...	1	Democrat...	115 Fifth avenue.
Chicago Eve'g Jour'l.	Evening...	2	Republican..	161 Dearborn street.
Chicago Eve'g Post...	Evening...	2	Democrat...	164 Washington st.
Chicago Globe.....	Morning..	1	Democrat...	118 Fifth avenue.
Chicago Herald.....	Morning..	2	Democrat...	158 Washington st.
Chicago Inter-Ocean.	Morning..	2	Republican..	Dearborn and Madison streets.
Chicago Mail.....	Evening...	1	Democrat...	120 Fifth avenue.
Chicago Times..	Morning..	2	Democrat...	Fifth ave. and Washington street.
Chicago Tribune....	Morning..	2	Republican..	Dearborn and Madison streets.
Chicago Record.....	Morning..	1	Independent	123 Fifth avenue.
Freie Presse.....	Morning..	....	Independent	Fifth ave. near Washington street.
Staats-Zeitung.....	Morning..	....	Ind. Rep....	Fifth ave. and Washington street.

Price of Sunday editions, five cents per copy.

FINANCIAL EXCHANGES.

Board of Trade,	La Salle and Jackson streets.
Builders and Traders Exchange,	159 La Salle street.
Chicago Coal Exchange,	225 Dearborn street.
Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Shippers,	144 South Water street.
Chicago Live Stock Exchange,	Union Stock Yards.
Chicago Milk Exchange,	Sherman House.
Chicago Open Board of Trade,	18 to 24 Pacific avenue.
Chicago Real Estate Board,	59 Dearborn street.
Chicago Stock Exchange,	Dearborn and Monroe streets.
Commercial Exchange,	34 Wabash avenue.
Institute of Building Arts,	63 and 65 Washington street.
Lumbermen's Association,	618 Chamber of Commerce.
National Butter, Eggs and Cheese Ass.,	144 South Water street.
Produce Exchange,	144 South Water street.
Union Stock Yards and T. Co.,	Halsted and 39th streets.

Ask your grocer for Quaker Oats.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATERS.

NAME.	LOCATION.
Alhambra Theater.	State street and Archer avenue.
Auditorium.	Michigan avenue and Congress st.
Central Music Hall.	State and Randolph streets.
Chicago Opera House.	Clark and Washington streets.
Columbia Theater.	Monroe street, near Dearborn.
Criterion Theater.	Sedgwick and Division streets.
Casino.	Wabash avenue and Jackson street.
Grand Opera House.	Clark street, near Washington.
Halsted Street Opera House.	Halsted and Harrison streets.
Havlin's Theater.	Wabash avenue and 19th street.
Haymarket Theater.	West Madison street, near Halsted.
Hooley's Theater.	Randolph street, near La Salle.
Jacobs' Academy of Music.	Halsted street, near Madison.
Jacobs' Clark Street Theater.	42 North Clark street.
Lyceum Theater.	Desplaines street, near Madison.
McVicker's Theater.	Madison, bet. State and Dearborn.
Marlow Theater.	63d street and Yale.
Olympic Theater.	51 Clark street.
People's Theater.	State street, near Harrison.
Park Theater.	State street, near Harrison.
Schiller Theater.	105 Randolph street.
Standard Theater.	Halsted and Jackson streets.
Windsor.	Clark and Division streets.

PANORAMAS AND MUSEUMS.

NAME.	LOCATION.
Battle of Gettysburg.	401 Wabash avenue.
Casino.	Wabash avenue and Jackson street
Epstein Dime Museum.	Randolph street, near Clark.
Kohl & Middleton.	146 to 152 Clark street.
Libby Prison.	Wabash ave., bet. 14th and 16th sts.
Chicago Fire.	Michigan avenue and Madison st.

LIBRARIES AND READING ROOMS.

NAME.	LOCATION.
Armour Mission.	33d street and Armour avenue.
Chicago Historical Society.	142 Dearborn avenue.
Chicago Law Institute.	414 County building.
Chicago Public Library.	Fourth floor City Hall.
Chicago Athenæum.	18 to 26 Van Buren street.
Colored Men's.	400 Dearborn street.
Hammond.	81 Ashland boulevard.
Illinois Tract Society.	26 and 28 College place.
Newberry.	State and Oak streets.
Union Catholic Library Ass'n,	94 Dearborn street.
Wheeler Theological.	1113 Washington boulevard.

Young Men's Christian Association, main, 148 Madison street. Branches: 3942 Archer avenue, 640 West Madison street, 653 South Canal street, Garfield boulevard and Tracy avenue.

NATIONAL BANKS.

NAME.	LOCATION.	CAPITAL.
American Exchange.	Dearborn and Jackson streets....	\$1,000,000
Atlas	La Salle and Washington streets..	700,000
Bankers' National.....	Masonic Temple.....	1,000,000
Calumet.....	South Chicago.....	50,000
Chemical	85 Dearborn street.....	1,000,000
Chicago.....	Dearborn and Monroe streets.....	500,000
Columbia.....	La Salle and Quincy streets...	1,000,000
Commercial.....	Dearborn and Monroe streets.....	1,000,000
Continental.....	La Salle and Adams streets.	2,000,000
Drovers'.....	4207 South Halsted street.....	250,000
Englewood.....	Englewood.....	.....
First National.....	Dearborn and Monroe streets.....	3,000,000
Fort Dearborn.....	187 and 189 Dearborn street.....	500,000
Globe.....	La Salle and Jackson streets.....	1,000,000
Hide and Leather.....	La Salle and Madison streets.....	300,000
Home.....	Washington and Halsted streets ..	250,000
Lincoln.....	Clark and Michigan streets.....	200,000
Merchants.....	80 La Salle street.....	500,000
Metropolitan.....	La Salle and Monroe streets.....	500,000
National Bank of America	La Salle and Monroe streets.....	1,000,000
National Bank of Illinois..	111 to 117 Dearborn street.	1,000,000
Nat'l Bank of the Republic	La Salle and Quincy streets	1,000,000
National Live Stock.....	Stock Yards.....	750,000
Northwestern	La Salle and Adams streets.....	200,000
Oakland.....	3961 Cottage Grove.....	50,000
Prairie State.....	110 West Washington street.....	200,000
Union.....	La Salle and Adams streets.....	2,000,000

STATE BANKS.

NAME.	LOCATION.	CAPITAL.
Am. Trust and Savings...	La Salle and Madison streets	\$1,000,000
Bank of Montreal.....	The Temple .....	.....
Central Trust and Savings	155 Washington street.....	.....
Chicago Trust and Sav'gs.	122 Washington street.....	400,000
Corn Exchange	La Salle and Adams streets.....	1,000,000
Dime Savings	104 Washington street.....	.....
Globe Savings.....	96 Jackson street.....	200,000
Guarantee Co. of N. Amer'a	175 La Salle street.....	1,000,000
Hibernian B. A.....	Clark and Randolph streets .....	.....
Illinois Trust and Savings	La Salle and Adams streets.....	1,000,000
International.....	110 La Salle street.....	500,000
Merchants Loan & Trust Co	Dearborn and Washington streets.	2,000,000
Northern Trust Co.....	La Salle and Washington streets..	1,000,000
Prairie State Savings and Trust Co.....	45 South Deplaines street.....	200,000
State Bank of Illinois.....	108 La Salle street.....	500,000
Union Trust Co	Dearborn and Madison streets..	.....

POST OFFICE, Clark and Adams Streets.

Branch offices and sub-stations for the issuing and payment of money orders and postal notes, registration of letters and sale of stamps, envelopes, etc., are located as follows :

SOUTH.	NORTH.	WEST.
3217 State street.	335 North Clark street.	517 Milwaukee avenue.
3704 Cottage Grove ave.	1353 Diversey avenue.	Washington and Halsted streets.
Halsted and 42d streets.	161 North avenue.	981 West Madison street
142—53d street.	1373 North Clark street.	543 Blue Island avenue.
2601 South Halsted st.	126 North Clark street.	1576 Milwaukee avenue.
3804 Hart avenue.	657 Sedgwick street.	1061 Milwaukee avenue.
1355 Wabash avenue.	285 Lincoln avenue.	530 West Indiana street.
46—31st street.		409 South Western ave.
302—35th street.		1324 Ogden avenue.
3858 State street.		675 West Lake street.
48—43d street.		525 West Van Buren st.
245—57th street.		572 West Madison street
2904 Archer avenue.		
346—43d street.		

Letter rate of postage, two cents for each ounce or fraction thereof, throughout U. S. and Canada.

Newspapers, periodicals, books, photographs, etc., one cent for two ounces or fraction thereof.

Merchandise and other printed matter, one cent for each one ounce or fraction thereof.

Letters registered to all parts of the United States, ten cents in addition to postage.

Letters delivered free to all parts of city.

Postal Notes for sums not exceeding \$4.99, issued, payable to bearer ; fee, three cents.

Money Orders for sums not exceeding \$100, issued ; fee, five to forty-five cents.

International Money Orders issued for sums not exceeding \$50 ; fees, ten to fifty cents.

For the closing of foreign mails, see page 56.

Drop letter boxes are attached to lamp posts on street corners, and can be found in prominent hotels.

Booth), in Gallery of Agricultural Building—See it!

GOVERNMENT OFFICES.**NATIONAL.—Corner Clark and Adams.**

Custom House, room 2 to 14.
Internal Revenue, room 21 to 28.
United States Circuit Court, room 31.
United States Commissioners, room 52.
United States District Court, room 39.
United States District Attorney, room 40.
United States Marshal, rooms 58 to 59.
United States Pension Agency, room 1.
United States Secret Service, room 90.
United States Treasury, room 15.
United States Appraisers, Harrison and Sherman streets.
United States Signal Service, Auditorium building.

COUNTY.—Clark and Washington.

County Court, room 317.
County Clerk, room 112.
County Surveyor, room 40.
County Treasurer, room 111.
County Commissioners, room 210.
Circuit Court.
Coroner, room 216.
Recorder, basement.
Sheriff, basement.
Board of Education, room 320.
Probate Court, room 121.
Criminal Court, Michigan street and Dearborn avenue.
States Attorney, Michigan street and Dearborn avenue.
County Physician, Michigan street and Dearborn avenue.
Grand Jury, Michigan street and Dearborn avenue.

CITY.—La Salle and Washington

Mayor, first floor.
City Clerk, first floor.
City Collector, first floor.
Comptroller, first floor.
Treasurer, first floor.
Board of Public Works, second floor.
Corporation Council, third floor.
City Attorney, third floor.
Health Commissioner, basement.
Fire Marshal, basement.
Superintendent Police, basement.
Board of Education, third floor.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

RAILWAY.	TICKET OFFICE.	STATION.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.....	212 Clark St.	Dearborn Station, Third avenue and Polk street.
Belt Railway, freight only.....		
Chicago & Eastern Illinois.....	204 " "	
Chicago & Grand Trunk	103 " "	
Chicago & Erie.....	242 " "	
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago...	232 " "	
Wabash	201 " "	
Baltimore & Ohio.....	193 Clark St.	Grand Central Depot, Harrison and Fifth Av.
Chicago Great Western Railway	250 " "	
Chicago & Northern Pacific.....		
Wisconsin Central.....	205 " "	
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	211 Clark St.	Union Depot, Canal and Adams Streets.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	209 " "	
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh.....	248 " "	
Chicago & Alton.....	195 " "	
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago....	248 " "	
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	104 Clark St.	Van Buren Street Depot, Van Buren & Sherman Sts.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern....	66 " "	
New York, Chicago & St. Louis.....	79 " "	
Chicago & North-Western.....	206 Clark St.	Wells St. Depot, Wells and Kinzie street.
Clevel'd, Cincinnati, Chi. & St. Louis.	234 Clark St.	Central Depot, Lake Front, betw. 12th & Park Row.
Illinois Central.....	194 " "	
Michigan Central.	67 " "	

For information regarding arrival and departure of trains consult the daily papers, or apply to the city ticket office of the respective roads.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Adams Express Co.,	189 Dearborn street.
American Express Co.,	72 Monroe street.
Baldwin's European and Havana Express,	189 Dearborn street.
Baltimore & Ohio Express Co.,	87 Washington street.
National Express Co.,	138 Adams street.
Northern Pacific Express Co.,	138 Adams street.
Pacific Express Co.,	87 Washington street.
United States Express Co.	87 Washington street.
Wells Fargo Express Co..	154 Dearborn street.

Express companies receive, forward and deliver merchandise, bonds, valuables and money. They collect notes, drafts and other paper. They also deliver money by telegraph, and issue money orders in any amount, payable at any of their offices in this country, or in Europe.

Every package guaranteed good weight. Quaker Oats.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

Argentine Republic.	P. S. Hudson, 83 Jackson street.
Austro-Hungarian.	Henry Claussenius, 78—5th avenue.
Belgium.	Charles Henrotin, 167 Dearborn street.
Denmark.	Emil Dreier, 209 Fremont street.
France.	Edmond Bruwart, 70 La Salle street.
German Empire.	Carl Buenz, 25 Borden block.
Great Britain.	James H. Sadler, 72 Dearborn street.
Italy.	Conte V. Manassero di Castigliole, 110 La Salle.
Mexico.	Felipe Berriozabal, 126 Washington street.
Netherlands.	Geo. Birkhoff, Jr., 85 Washington street.
Russia.	M. H. Thal, 70 La Salle street.
Spain.	Hobart-Chatfield Chatfield-Taylor, Montauk bl.
Sweden and Norway.	Peter Svanoe, 153 Randolph street.
Switzerland.	A. Halinger, 167 Washington street.
Turkey.	Charles Henrotin, 167 Dearborn street.

FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails are despatched in closed bags as follows:

Great Britain,	}	Monday,	}	4 P. M.
Ireland,		Sunday.		
Denmark,	}	Thursday,	}	4 P. M.
Norway,		Sunday,		
Sweden,	}	Monday,	}	4 P. M.
Germany,		Thursday,		
Canada.	}	Monday,	}	4 P. M.
Ontario.		Thursday,		
Quebec,	}	Daily,	}	7 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Mexico,		Daily,		
China,	}	Daily,	}	8:15 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Japan,		Daily,		
Australia,	}	Daily,	}	2 P. M. to San Francisco, and in closed bags from that office.
Sandwich Islands,				
Fiji Islands,				
Samoa,				

OCEAN STEAMSHIP LINES.

Allen Line,	112 La Salle street.
American,	88 La Salle street.
Anchor,	70 La Salle street.
Baltic,	96 La Salle street.
Bordeaux,	95 La Salle street.
Compagnie General Trans-Atlantic,	170 Washington street.
Cunard.	131 Randolph street.
Dominion,	74 La Salle street.
Furness,	217 Royal Ins. Building.
Guion,	60 Clark street.
Hamburg-American,	62 Clark street.
Inman,	32 Clark street.
National,	172 Washington street.
Netherlands-American,	86 La Salle street.
Norddeutscher Lloyd,	82 Fifth avenue.
North German Lloyd,	104 Randolph street.
Red Star.	147 Randolph street.
State Line,	112 La Salle street.
Thingvalla,	218 La Salle street.
White Star,	54 Clark street.

FOREIGN COINS.

The United States government in 1892 declared the following statement of the value of foreign coin in the United States money as official. Foreign visitors in Chicago may exchange their national coin at any of the leading banking houses or money offices at a small cost for exchange.

Country.	Standard.	Monetary Unit.	Value in terms of U. S. gold dollar.
Argentine Republic.....	Gold and Silver	Peso.....	\$0.96.5
Austria-Hungary.....	Silver.....	Florin.....	38.1
Belgium.....	Gold and Silver	Franc.....	19.3
Bolivia.....	Silver.....	Boliviano.....	77.1
Brazil.....	Gold.....	Milreis.....	54.6
British Possessions, N. A. (except Newfoundland).....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1.00
Central American States— Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador.....	Silver.....	Peso.....	77.1
Chili.....	Gold and Silver	Peso.....	91.2
		Tael—.....	
		Shanghai... ..	1.13.9
China.....	Silver.....	Haikwan... ..	1.27
		(customs)	
Colombia.....	Silver.....	Peso.....	77.1
Cuba.....	Gold and Silver	Peso.....	92.6
Denmark.....	Gold.....	Crown... ..	26.8
Ecuador.....	Silver.....	Sucre.....	77.1
		Pound (100 piastres)....	4.94.3
Egypt.....	Gold.....	Mark.....	19.3
Finland... ..	Gold.....	Franc.....	19.3
France.....	Gold and Silver	Mark.....	23.8
German Empire.....	Gold.....	Pound Sterlg.	4.86.6½
Great Britain.....	Gold... ..	Drachma.....	19.3
Greece.....	Gold and Silver	Gourde.....	96.5
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Liberia.....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1.00
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Netherlands.....	Gold and Silver	Florin.....	40.2
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Portugal.....	Gold.....	Milreis.....	1.08
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Spain.....	Gold and Silver	Peseta	19.3
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Turkey.....	Gold	Piastre	4.4
Venezuela.....	Silver.	Bolivar	15.4

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Administration Building.
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Forestry Building.
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Special Agent U. S. Treasury Department.....Fred Brackett
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FINDING LIST.

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This catalogue contains 1,000 classified subjects.

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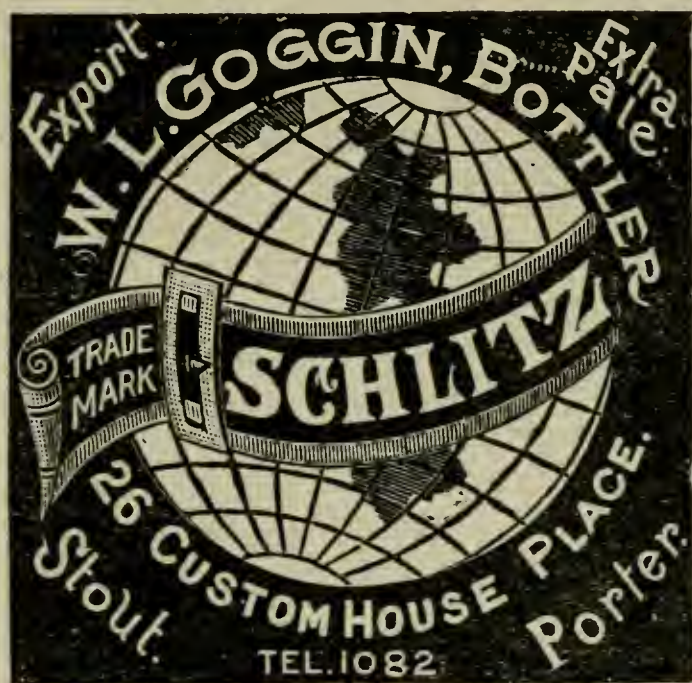
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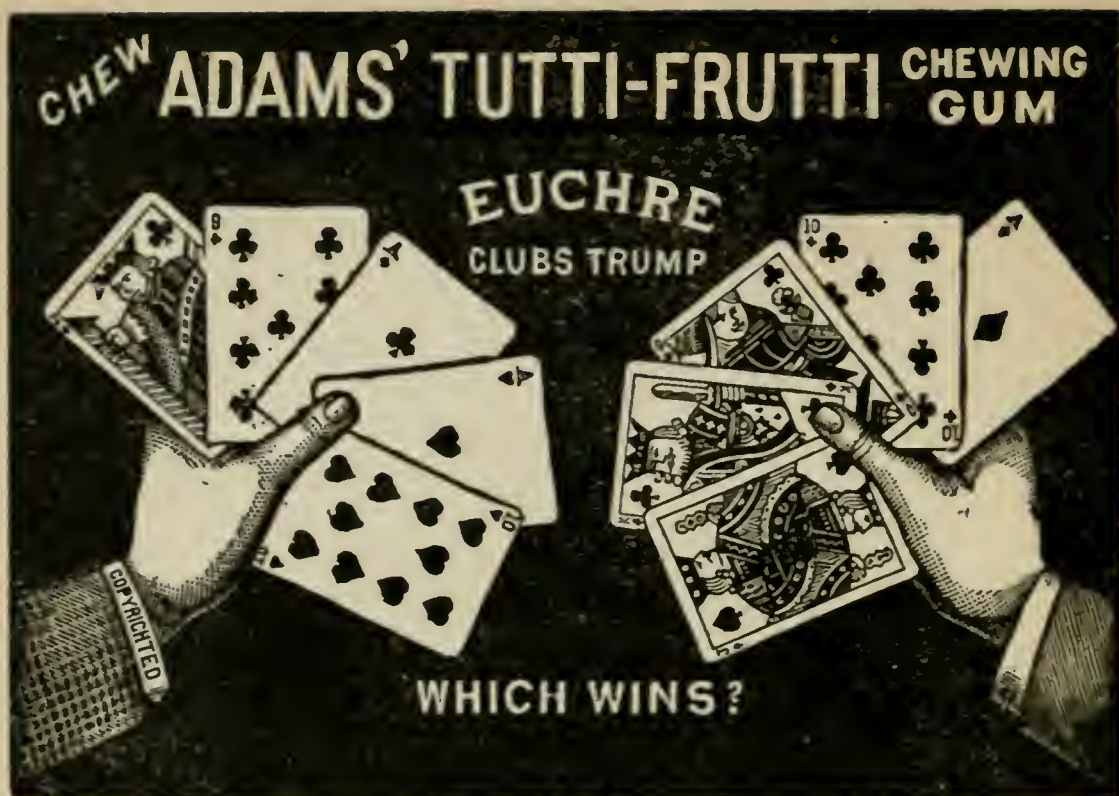
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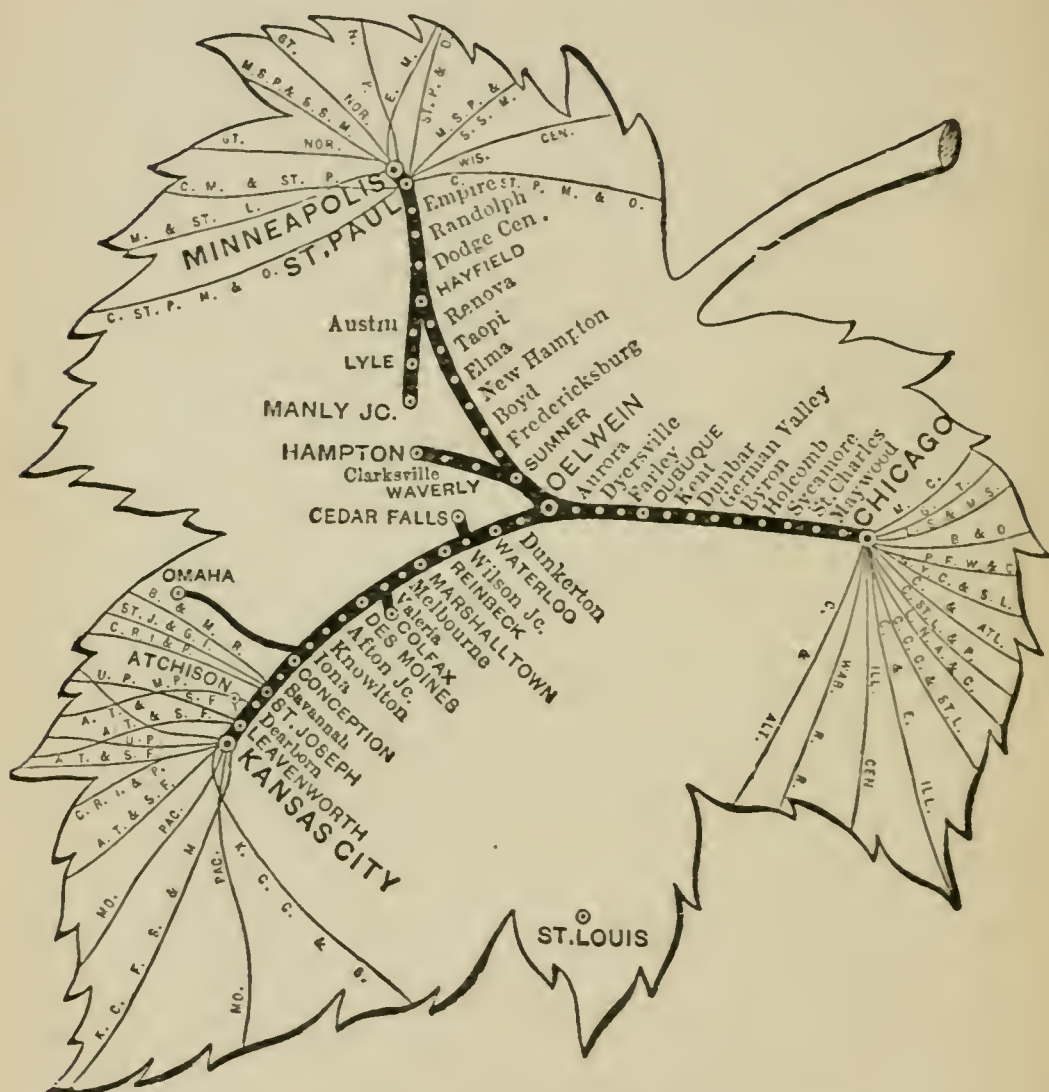
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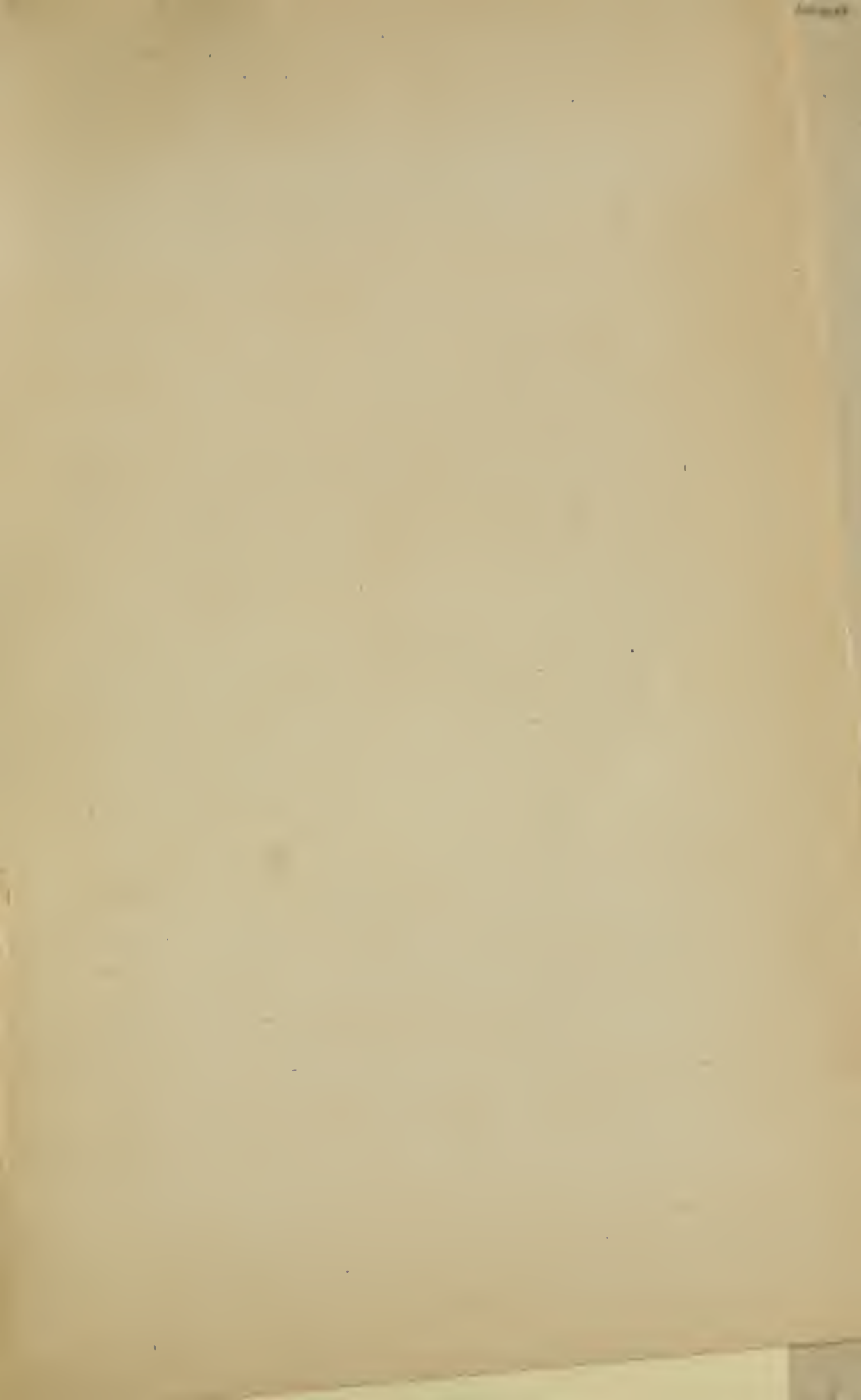
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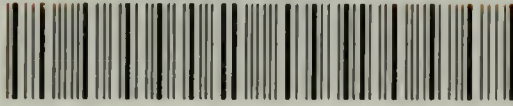


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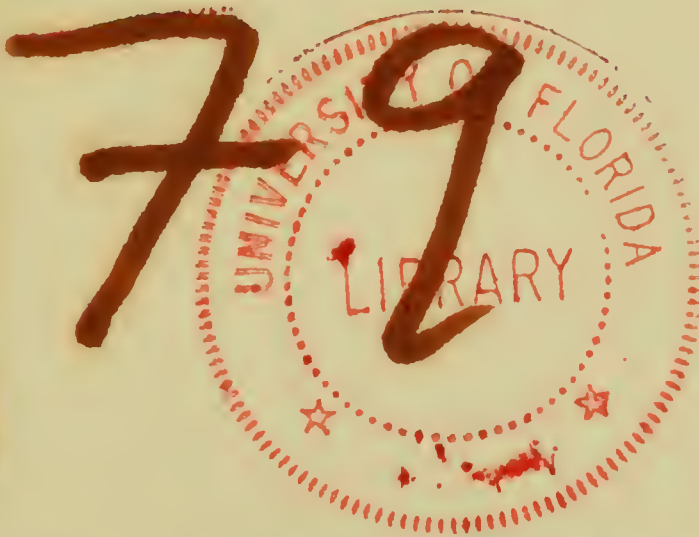
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